Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXIII. PORTLAND, OREGON: MONDAY, JULY 16, 1883. NO. 7233.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

Kelly Wants Harmony in the Democratic Ranks.

DISCOVERED IN PAYING QUANTITIES.

[illegible] Census Proposed—Dennis Kearney Snubbed [illegible] New York—The Chauncey Will—McGeoch's Affairs a Compromise—Etc.

The Situation in New Hampshire.

[illegible] York, July 15.—[Special.]—The Tribune's special says: The defeat of Rollins at [illegible] is again become familiar from New Hampshire and the appearance of other candidates, has the situation one of great interest. It is [illegible] the republican opponents of Chandler are determined, and the outcome of the contest [illegible] be predicted. Chandler's friends confident [illegible] for a large increase in his vote this week, it is thought possible, that before the close of [illegible] an election will result, whether of Chandler or of some republican [illegible] merely local note, [illegible] be predicted. The democrats are united without hope of securing anything from [illegible] division. Every one is now admitting the probable influence upon state politics, [illegible] some worse blood [illegible] shown the republican [illegible] will not be permanently injured. There is no [illegible] of a split in the party, but only a plain [illegible] that certain practices must be ended. The [illegible] trouble is a protest against the arbitrariness [illegible] within no idea of electing any other republican senator. The democrats affect to [illegible] it means death to republicans, but those who understand New Hampshire politics understand next year the ranks will be closed up, and the [illegible] carried as usual. The present situation is a very breaking down of fences, and nothing [illegible]

Denis Kearney in New York.

[illegible] York, July 15.—The announcement that Kearney would be present this afternoon at [illegible] of the Central Labor Union drew a larger [illegible] than usual of delegates and outsiders to [illegible] hall. Before the meeting began Kearney [illegible] the crowd from the outer steps until the [illegible] of a hotel ordered him to stop. When [illegible] was announced after he had a motion [illegible] to give him the privilege of the floor, [illegible] an uproar and confusion began. [illegible] labor organizations does [illegible] "Where did he get money to come [illegible] were called out and his friends [illegible] "Who is father of the Chinese act?" At [illegible] the motion was lost, thirty-eight to twelve, [illegible] strode out, denouncing the members of [illegible] as clatherskites and dirty loafers. Some [illegible] friends hired another room in a hotel, [illegible] Kearney made a speech, denouncing labor [illegible] announcing himself a [illegible] workingman as [illegible] advocating [illegible] railroad freight [illegible] rates, claiming that this would lead [illegible] wages for the employes of the railway [illegible] and abusing corporations. He finally [illegible] that he will call an open air meeting for [illegible] night in Union Square.

The Chauncey Will.

[illegible] York, July 14.—[Special.]—The defense of [illegible] of the late David Chauncey, a California [illegible] opened before Justice Brown in Brooklyn. [illegible] Ayres attended Mr. Chauncey for [illegible] and was his medical adviser and equally, [illegible] Chauncey went to California, Ayres testified [illegible] poor, modest and not addicted to liquor. [illegible] he came back he was a good deal of a "blow" [illegible] drank a good deal. He talked much of ladies [illegible] his great friends. He was dictatorial with [illegible] and egotistical. In October, 1876, [illegible] advised him to go to Europe for education and [illegible]; also to make his will before he went. [illegible] would not have advised him if he [illegible] him insane. Ayres never noticed any signs [illegible] paralysis in Chauncey. He found him [illegible] attending to business. When Chauncey [illegible] in 1877 Ayres recommended he be sent to [illegible] as a case of alcoholism. He was released [illegible] and put back again in January follow[illegible]. Then in the asylum he was rational. He de[illegible] him as entirely sane. [illegible] witnesses testified similarly. The testimony [illegible] showed that Chauncey sought highly of his [illegible] Daniel's family.

New Census Proposed.

[illegible], July 14.—[Special.]—When the first ap[illegible] for the tenth census was voted, it was [illegible] of congress to frame a law so that [illegible] desired to make another enumeration in [illegible] the general government would pay half the ex[illegible]. A Washington special says New York, [illegible] Illinois and Ohio have already signi[illegible] their desire to take advantage of this act. In [illegible] the fact that the existing legislation [illegible] the ground, and it will be necessary [illegible] amended in order to render this [illegible] possible. Census Superintendent Seaton [illegible] will be made next winter to remedy [illegible]. It is thought that nearly all of the [illegible] will avail themselves of the opportunity for [illegible] census at half price. This would practi[illegible] a new census of the United States. [illegible] would remain here, the only dif[illegible] that the states would be required to [illegible] the bill. The scheme is favored by the [illegible] officials, who have a strong desire to perpet[illegible] themselves in office. It would furnish abun[illegible] for the civil service board, as it would [illegible] the employment of 3000 extra clerks.

Purchase of the Leigh Court Pictures.

[illegible], R. I., July 15.—[Special.]—Informa[illegible] of the purchase by William H. [illegible] of Sir Philip Miles' celebrated Leigh [illegible] collection of paintings, which include the [illegible] and most valuable pictures extant. [illegible] was $350,000. The collection was en[illegible] by ancestor of the late owner, but an act [illegible] recently passed enabled the sale to be [illegible]. The pictures had been in the possession of [illegible] family for generations, and were formerly [illegible] in Italy. The collection includes the [illegible] works of Rubens, Holbein, Gasper, [illegible] Brandel, Michael Angelo, Dolce, Giovanne, [illegible] Murillo, Veronese, Correggio, Titian, Giracci, [illegible] DaVinci, Steinhardt, Domenichino, [illegible] and many others of [illegible] in a majority of instances the subjects [illegible]

The President's Proposed Trip.

[illegible], July 14.—[Special.]—In speaking of the [illegible] proposed trip to Washington, a special [illegible] President Arthur, with a few invited [illegible] will leave about the 1st of August for [illegible] where he will be joined by General Sher[illegible] Lincoln, and a few other specially [illegible] who, taken all together, will con[illegible] of about twenty. The party will leave [illegible] the 9th of August for a thirty days' [illegible] the Yellowstone park. The president, Gen[illegible] and Secretary Lincoln will be the only [illegible] the party. They will go by way of the [illegible] Pacific route. A senatorial party, consist[illegible] Conger and Cameron of Wisconsin, [illegible] and Miller of Pennsylvania, will [illegible] the same time, but by a different route. [illegible] is to look into and report on the condition [illegible] relating to the Indian west of the park.

Big Demand for Lard.

[illegible], July 15.—[Special.]—The lard refineries [illegible] running night and day, and are yet fifteen [illegible] behind on filling orders. Shipments for the [illegible] have been over $1,000,000. [illegible] July 15.—It is stated that in four weeks [illegible] lard, worth $3,000,000 have been [illegible] city. On one hand it is claimed [illegible] shipments are by large houses, and are [illegible] consignments to agents to sell; [illegible] hand it is said they represent actual [illegible] are snapping up all the lard [illegible] that lard housemen running at full [illegible] two weeks behind orders. The [illegible] board of trade firms which went down [illegible] associated liabilities of $4,247,000, [illegible] arranged to pay $1,360,000.

Compromised.

[illegible], July 15.—[Special.]—Peter McGeoch's [illegible] been compromised, and $450,000 in [illegible] will be sent to Chicago next Tues[illegible].

[illegible], July 11.—Every creditor of the late [illegible] of McGeoch, Everingham & Co, who [illegible] $7,000, has signed the 5 per cent. com[illegible] it is said, and the $58,000 cash to pay [illegible] creditors is to be sent here Tuesday. It [illegible] the firm will be reorganized and will re[illegible] in about a month. Its commission [illegible] when the 'allure' was worth $800,000 [illegible]

Marines for Alaska.

[illegible], July 15.—The U. S. steamer Pinta [illegible] for New York this afternoon, and [illegible] there will proceed to Alaska. At [illegible] she will take on a company of ma[illegible] on arrival in A[illegible] will establish bar[illegible] important and necessary changes have [illegible] upon the recommendation of the [illegible] officers. Her commander says it will [illegible] months to make the voyage.

[illegible] to Receive the President.

[illegible], July 15.—[Special.]—James W. Wheelan, [illegible] second cavalry, with troop G. has [illegible] to proceed to Fort Custer, M. T., in the [illegible] Mammoth springs, in the Yellow[illegible] to establish a camp, and thence, [illegible] to Fort Ellis and [illegible] in preparation of the arrival of Presi[illegible] party.

President Soto and Party.

[illegible], July 14.—President Soto and party of [illegible] Pullman to-day and were given a [illegible] of Chicago, St. Louis and [illegible] this evening at which the [illegible] of Honduras and the United [illegible] discussed. Later the party visited and [illegible] newspaper offices.

John Kelly Wants Harmony.

[illegible], July 15.—[Special.]—John Kelly said to[illegible] not desirous at present to express any [illegible] political situation, further than to say [illegible] in favor of adopting all honor[illegible] to preserve harmony in the democratic [illegible] insure the election [illegible] in this state in the [illegible] democratic president in 1884.

[illegible] in an Industrial School.

[illegible], July 15.—A malignant type of measles [illegible] at St. Mary's industrial school, occu[illegible] boys. There have been ten deaths since [illegible]

Suit To Dissolve a Mining Exchange.

New York, July 14.—Suit has been commenced by members of the American mining stock exchange to dissolve the exchange and for a distribution of the insurance and gratuity fund of the exchange among its members. This is done because the exchange rooms have been given up and its members have disbanded and joined other exchanges. Action is brought to have a receiver appointed to take possession of the fund, which amounts to about $100,000.

The Sun to Blame.

Rochester, July 15.—A *Democrat and Chronicle* observer of the sun will say to-morrow: "To the five groups of sun spots, which exhibited intense action the past week, two more have just been added by the sun's rotation. The sun storm, which is just coming into view covers a great area showing very rapid changes. Violent thunder storms and tornadoes may be expected this week in the northern states and Canada."

French Minister Returning Home.

Chicago, July 15.—Mons. Bouree, minister of France to China, passed through this city this evening from San Francisco en route to New York, whence he takes a steamer for France. He declined to be interviewed, but it is understood that his recall has some connection with the Tonquin affair.

Original Settlers Indignant.

Chicago, July 15.—[Special.]—A special from Fort Worth, Texas, says that Hon. Rhodes Fisher has filed a claim to 6,000 acres of land near Cameron under the act granting to confederate soldiers some of the land which has been occupied for fifty years. The original settlers are very indignant.

Coming to the Conclave.

New York, July 15.—[Special.]—A pilgrimage of New York state Knights Templars to San Francisco will take place on the occasion of the twenty-second triennial conclave in San Francisco, when a train of palace cars will be taken on the Erie railway, leaving Jersey City at 5 o'clock in the morning of August 2.

An Elopement.

Chicago, July 15.—[Special.]—A special says that General Aylward, who led the Boers in south Africa in their recent war with the British, has eloped from Saratoga with Miss Van Hoesen, of Brooklyn, whom he married when Boston was reached. They soon leave for Australia.

"Assisted" Back.

New York, July 15.—Two female pauper immigrants and their children were sent back to Europe to-day on the City of Rome by the immigration commissioners. One female pauper immigrant and child returned to Europe on the steamer Egypt to-day.

Cable Laid to Martha's Vineyard.

Cottage City, Mass., July 15.—A telegraphic cable connecting Martha's Vineyard with the main land was successfully laid to-day by the Western Union. Communication will be reestablished to-morrow.

Birth of a Monstrosity.

New York, July 15.—[Special.]—Maria Antoni, an Italian woman, to-night gave birth to a child having a body with four legs and four arms and a single head with two faces. The monstrosity was born dead.

Chicago Fifty Years Old.

Chicago, July 15.—The semi-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of Chicago as a village will occur August 10. The papers begin to agitate the question of a proper celebration of the event.

Increased Death Rate.

New York, July 15.—The mortality of the city rose this week from 1037 to 1110, which is a very high rate considering the temperature and state of the weather.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

LANGTRY ENGAGED IN WRITING A BOOK.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 15.—[Special.]—Mrs. Langtry has been interviewed, and said, in speaking of the nature of her reception in this country when she returns in October: "I am by no means sure; for the glamour attached to a pretty woman from a foreign country will have passed away, and I will be criticised purely as an actress. For this reason I have chosen San Francisco as my opening place, since I have never been there. I am engaged on a book, in which I will treat largely of my experience in this country. I feel sure Americans will read my book and I hope they will enjoy reading it. I must make money, and this is one of my ways of doing it. When I discovered in England the necessity of making money for myself, I cast my eyes about me, and pondered diligently. I had been a society woman, and really knew no practical way of turning to account what accomplishments I happened to have. I thought of painting, but came to the conclusion that I could not paint portraits, or even pictures which would sell. My voice made me realize that nothing was to be expected from that quarter, and I felt that I never could become a great singer. What was I to do? A friend suggested the stage, and so I became an actress, or rather a student. Now I am about to turn my experience to profit and write a book."

A DRAMATIC ROW.

Chicago, July 14.—[Special.]—David Henderson, a dramatic writer, and McKee Rankin, the actor, had an altercation last evening in the lobby of Hooley's theatre, after the first act of "Camille." The trouble grew out of some personal matters, in which both parties were interested. For a time it looked as though serious consequences would result, but the soothing influence of Manager Hooley prevented the shedding of blood. The difficulty grew out of comment on a telegram, alleged to have been sent by Mr. Rankin to Jere Dunn, congratulating him on his acquittal for the killing of Elliott.

JOHN McCULLOUGH CANCELS ALL ENGAGEMENTS.

St. Louis, July 15.—John McCullough, the actor, has been sojourning for two months past near Quincy, Ill., with his friend John B. Carson. About a week ago, while fishing, he was caught in a rain. Chills followed, completely prostrating him. He arrived at St. Louis to-day, and held a consultation with Connor, his manager. At the urgent advice of physicians McCullough will cancel all engagements for next season, and devote his time to regaining his health. He starts for the seashore to-morrow.

FIRES.

THREE MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

St. Paul, July 14.—A special from Cokato, Minn., states that at 2 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the hotel office there, while about twenty hotel laborers and guests were in the building. Three railroad men were burned to death and another had a leg broken by jumping from a window. The bodies of the men were so charred that the three only weighed sixty pounds. Two were identified as Shepard and Williams, laborers, the other is unknown. Three-fourths of the town was burned, principally the business portion. Loss, $60,000.

THE PRIZE RING.

A DRAW FIGHT AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

Brighton Beach, N. Y., July 14.—A prize fight took place this morning between Gallagher of England and Paddy Murphy of New York. Eighteen rounds were fought which lasted one hour. At the end of the last round both men showed evidence of terrible punishment, being too exhausted to come to the scratch again, and the fight was declared a draw.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

A WAR OF RATES DECLARED.

Chicago, July 14.—It is stated here that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Denver and Rio Grande and the Burlington roads have begun a war of rates west of the Missouri river, directed against the Union Pacific; that the rate from Pueblo to Denver has been made $3.50 instead of $7.20, and that these three roads have made the following announcement: "Passengers from points east of the Missouri river, through to San Francisco, will be given round trip tickets from Pueblo to Denver and Leadville free of charge, the regular rate being $26.30," and that "through passengers by the Burlington route will be given free tickets from Salida to Leadville and return."

WILL COMPLETE THEIR ROAD.

Denver, July 14.—The Denver and New Orleans railroad to-day closed a contract with a strong syndicate of railroad and business men to operate their road for a year, in spite of the war against it. Its officers say this will insure arrangements to complete the road to Atchison.

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS.

Base ball: New Yorkers 11, Buffaloes 8.

It is reported that Marquis Ripon has resigned the vice-royalship of India.

Fighting continues in Zululand. It is reported that Cetewayo has been defeated.

Dr. Schloezer, German representative at the Vatican, will go to Berlin, Monday, on a furlough.

The Chicago police raided the Chinese opium dens Saturday evening, arresting thirteen persons.

It is said Japan has declined the proposal of the French ambassador at Shanghai to form an alliance against the Chinese.

At Berlin a student of Werzberg University was shot dead Sunday in a duel. His antagonist, a German-American, fled.

Henry Ward Beecher preached in the First Presbyterian church of Chicago, Tuesday morning, on the subject of "Infidelity."

It is reported that a scheme exists for the federation of the Balkan states, on the model of the North German confederation.

Arthur Fears not the Shotgun.

Chicago Times.

The president will spend a portion of the summer at Narragansett beach—a fact which shows that Roscoe Conkling has not one particle of influence in this administration.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Makes a Cooling Drink.
Into half a tumbler of ice water put a teaspoonful of Acid Phosphate; add sugar to the taste.

PACIFIC COAST.

An Oregon Man Killed by a Negro Near Stockton.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

News Notes from the North—Two Men Killed in the Mines Near San Jose—Stage Accident in Montana.

The Hop Crop Outlook.

San Francisco, July 15.—[Special.]—L. F. Thompson, a prominent hop grower of Sumner, Washington territory, who has been east for the past five months, returned yesterday. In a conversation with an Oregonian correspondent, he stated that it is impossible to make any approximate estimate of the condition of the market for the next season's crop, especially as eastern dealers regarded the situation passively in the absence of any definite news concerning the condition of the English hop fields. Fine weather which recently prevailed there, gave some hope for a full crop; that as yet the presence of hop pests as much as would is to be feared, so there may yet be good demand for hop of foreign growth. As to the market which would probably be preferred by northern growers, he was unable to state, saying, however he proposed to be guided by the matter of freights. If the Northern Pacific offered inducements to ship its for transportation to Milwaukee and other centers for export of hops, he would ship via their line.

Chinese Calls for Volunteers.

Posters are placarded in Chinatown, printed in Chinese, calling for volunteers in the Chinese army, in anticipation of war with France. The posters specify a preference for those who have been in contact with Europeans, offering rewards to those who enlist 50, 100 and 500 men.

Shipping Intelligence.

Clearances—British steamer Sardonyx, Gaudin, Victoria; bark Tam O'Shanter, Patterson, Astoria, Simpson Bros. & Co. Departures—Steamer Columbia, Bolles, Astoria.

Two Men Killed.

San Jose, July 14.—At Almaden mills yesterday about 4 o'clock, Ed. Brown and Francisco Avilla were killed by the breaking of a chain by which the car in which they were riding was ascending from the smelting works at the hacienda to the shaft on the hill. It appears that the chain had been repaired by Brown, and when completed he announced his intention to ride up. The other workmen attempted to restrain him reminding him that the company had issued strict orders for the discharge of any one riding upon the cars, but he disregarded the warning, and calling to Avilla, jumped in the car, Avilla following. When some distance up the steep grade the chain parted in a new place, and the car started down the hill. After running a short distance the momentum caused it to leave the track, hurling the men to the ground with fatal effect. Brown had his skull crushed, and Avilla had his body crushed and lived but a few minutes. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death, with no blame to the company or its agents.

Gold Discovered in Kentucky and Indiana.

Aurora, July 15.—[Special.]—Dr. George Sutton of this place read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Cincinnati, in 1881, a paper claiming that in the highlands of Boone county, Ky., and in those of southeastern Indiana, gold would be found in considerable quantities. Recently scientific societies of Chicago and Cleveland sent a professor to investigate Dr. Sutton's theory, and during the past week they have carefully searched and have verified the truth of the statement. In one excavation six by five feet, and two feet deep, Dr. Sutton found $8 worth of gold.

THE STAGE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A Revolving Stage—Success of the Emerson Minstrels—Etc.

San Francisco, July 15.—The "Silver King" company, from Wallack's theater, now playing at Haverly's California theater, is pronounced to be the best stock company in the United States. The play has had, in San Francisco, an unusually successful run, and were it not for other engagements it would probably hold the boards for another fortnight without trouble. The company moves to the Grand Opera house to-morrow evening, opening there in "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," adapted from the French play "Le Roman de un Pauvre Jeune Homme." The cast is said to be a good one. "The Lady of Lyons" will also be produced and on Friday a benefit will be tendered to Rose Coghlan and Osmond Tearle.

To-morrow night Augustin Daly's New York company open at Haverly's in "7, 20, 8." A good deal of speculation is indulged in among outsiders as to the meaning of the title of the piece. So far it has been kept a profound mystery. The piece was a great success in New York and Chicago, but what it will be here remains to be seen.

Neil Burgess, in "Vim," at the Baldwin, has been doing large business. Apart from Neil Burgess' performance, which is good, one of the great drawing features is the revolving stage, by means of which a horse is driven at full speed on the stage, and yet kept in constant view of the audience for several minutes, and could, if necessary, be kept so as long as the horse could be made to go. The contrivance is a most ingenious one, and is of itself a good drawing card. The engagement will terminate with the present week, when Maud Granger takes possession under "Second Love."

Emerson's minstrels maintain their popularity. They may be said to be a permanent San Francisco feature, and if Emerson does not lay up wealth for himself it is not the fault of the San Franciscans, who are giving him a most generous support. After next week they move back to their old quarters, at the Standard, which has been re-embellished and fitted up anew.

There is some talk of a Sheridan engagement, he being expected back from Australia on the next steamer. If so he will appear under Mr. Bert's management at the Grand Opera house. Mr. Bert has gone to a great expense in fitting up this theater, with the determination, as he says, of making it the most popular as well as the most comfortable theater in the city.

Manager Masterson, of the Baldwin, is in negotiation for the Edgar Syndicate company, to appear early in the spring of 1884.

HOMICIDE NEAR STOCKTON.

George Hakes, an Oregon Man, Killed by a Negro Laborer.

Stockton, July 15.—[Special.]—George Hakes, a farm laborer recently from Oregon, was shot and killed to-day on a farm near Farmington by a colored man named Gilford Logan. It appears that Charley Hakes, a son of deceased, was driving a header, and in hoisting grain on the stack, dumped it a little too quick, throwing the grain upon Logan, who was employed on the stack. Logan called the boy a "son of a b—," and threatened to kick him if he did it again. George Hakes, the father, told Logan that he would kill him if he applied that epithet to his boy again. The parties had words at the supper table, and Hakes went off and got intoxicated. The quarrel was renewed this morning, when the colored man went into Drais' dwelling and got a shotgun. Hakes was intoxicated and threatening, and Logan fired a portion of the charge of buckshot striking Hakes in the left breast, one shot entering the left cheek. Logan was arrested and brought to this city and lodged in jail. The deceased has a wife, son-in-law and daughter residing in Portland. The son-in-law is named Edward Remmington.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Stockton, July 15.—This morning a man named G. W. Hakes was shot and killed on the ranch of M. J. Drais, near Farmington, this county, by a colored man named Gilford Logan. Both were farm laborers and were at work for Drais. Logan gave himself up to Justice Downey of Farmington, who brought him to jail. The quarrel arose between Logan and a son of Hakes, when the father took it up and declared the county not large enough for himself and Logan. He got some whisky and blustered around with his hand on his hip. Logan got a shot gun and after being followed around some time shot the old man in the head and breast with buckshot. The man ran a little distance and fell dead. Mr. Drais, to separate the men, discharged Hakes and his son this morning, but the old man did not leave the place. The coroner held an inquest, and the body was brought to Stockton. Hakes has a family in Oregon. He was 43 years old.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

News Notes from Walla Walla.

Walla Walla, July 15.—[Special.]—The warm wave seemed to have spent its force. The days are now very pleasant and the nights cool.

Harvest is going on with good results. The Statesman estimates 300,000 tons of grain as the surplus for east of the mountains.

French residents give a grand dinner to-night, in commemoration of the fall of the Bastile.

Dan Costello's big circus, direct from the east, is advertised to be here next Saturday and Monday.

MONTANA.

Accident to a Stage Coach.

Missoula, July 15.—[Special.]—The overland stage from Helena to Missoula upset on a steep grade at Rattlesnake creek, half a mile east of here, Thursday night. G. P. Nock of Helena was injured. J. K. Gill and wife of Portland arrived the same night, but on a different stage. Twelve passengers were on the stage.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria Notes.

Victoria, July 14.—[Special.]—For some days the wind has been blowing up the straits so strongly that no sail vessels could face it. The barks Jessie Osborne and George have been wind-bound since Wednesday morning. The ship Gov. Goodwin, bound for San Francisco, in ballast, had to return to port, but was taken in tow by the tug Alexandria last evening and towed to sea.

The ship Elizabeth, from Yokohama, seeking, arrived here last night.

LUNDBORG'S PERFUMES, EDENIA AND MARECHAL NIEL ROSE.

THE OLD TICKET.

How Matters Stand With Tilden, Hendricks and Others—Rumor and Gossip.

New York, July 15.—[Special.]—Times' India special: Every few days the country is informed that Tilden and Hendricks are in the sere and yellow leaf in fact hardly able to draw their breath, yet when any real and substantial statement comes from either of them with respect to the next campaign, the entire democratic party is thrown into confusion, and there is a hurried revision of all calculations. A very prominent democrat says to-day that he has become greatly disgusted with the cowardice of the leaders of his party. During the time Governor Morton was alive, and was directing things in this state, he had a habit of saying that whenever Hendricks, McDonald, Voorhees, Niblack, Turpie, and other leaders were holding party consultations together, and were engaged talking loudly as to what they would do, all that was necessary to scatter them and send them fleeing to their several homes, was some one to open the door and remark, "Gentlemen, Senator Morton has started from Washington." A word from Tilden or from Hendricks seems to have little effect now upon the political kindergartens who are assuming the task of administering upon their political estates.

HENDRICKS THROWS A BOMB.

A day or two ago the democratic brethren were thrown into confusion by the assertion from Hendricks at Omaha that Voorhees had no authority to say that he (Hendricks) was not ready to accept the nomination in 1884. Voorhees immediately and weekly published that he did not make the statement on authority, but that in personal interview Hendricks had repeated that he was a candidate for no office. This is Hendricks' position. Following the Omaha repetition of the now celebrated Turpie interview comes an elaborate statement of the position of Tilden, given in a Saratoga special to the Times, and as a consequence of the two things the democratic situation here is badly mixed. There is no disguising the fact that the old ticket has many friends and much strength in Indiana. The Wabash *Courier*, a paper in which the Hendricks-Turpie interview was published, this week says: "Admitting, for the sake of argument that Tilden and Hendricks are feeble, which is a lie, and that public curiosity during the campaign would demand daily health bulletins, their re-nomination would prove the most vitalizing principle that could be brought into American politics. The election of no democrat except Tilden, not even Hendricks himself, would wipe out the fraud of 1876; and until that is done, American history will never be symmetrical."

IN FAVOR OF THE OLD TICKET.

Auditor of State Rice, secretary of the democratic central committee, is authority for the statement that forty-six democratic papers in Indiana are for the old ticket, and it is well known, in northern parts of the state particularly, that McDonald is very weak by reason of being attorney for the driven well patentees, whose extortion has embittered the people of that entire section. The Saratoga statement of Tilden's position and Hendricks' curt reply from Omaha, have reawakened interest in the old ticket, and it is very easy to be seen that the Indiana democracy would require little coaching to be solid for Tilden and Hendricks.

Representative Jewett of Clarke county, chairman of the ways and means committee in the last house, says the river county democrats are for the old ticket.

Judge Niblack's name has been mentioned in connection with the presidential nomination. He says he does not desire to be a candidate, nor is he in any sense aspiring or dreaming of such a thing, and he would not antagonize either Hendricks or McDonald. An effort will be made to induce Schuyler Colfax to be a candidate for the office of governor, but it is believed he will not, under any circumstances, consent to enter the field. McDonald will not take part in this campaign.

ALL ABOUT A FOUNTAIN.

How a San Francisco Man Endeavored to Perpetuate His Memory.

New York, July 15.—[Special.]—Deputy City Works Commissioner Whiting of Brooklyn to-day received a letter from Dr. H. D. Cogswell of 310 Broadway, San Francisco, which was one of the worst specimens of chirography which either Whiting or Secretary Northrup had ever seen. It intimates that the city of Brooklyn was waiting for Cogswell's fountain, and he (Cogswell) was surprised that it had not been delivered. It said that the cups, chains, statue in bronze and a box of records are to be supplied by the Bridgeport Bronze Company, with the fountain, all of which directions and orders they had received from him. "Should any ceremonies be had at the dedication please send me a copy of the same." In what appeared to be a purely philanthropic spirit Cogswell, about two years ago, offered to present this city with a magnificent drinking fountain. The committee of the council tacitly accepted the gift and appropriated $250 for the foundation, and decided to erect it on the most prominent place in the city—the plaza in front of the City hall. After awhile the park commissioners took the matter in hand, and Col. John Y. Culyer, their engineer, prepared elaborate plans for the improving of the City hall plaza, by which the present old-fashioned fountain was to be superseded by Cogswell's gift.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE FOUNTAIN.

The Cogswell fountain, in face, with a full size statue of a man on top of it, was a most conspicuous feature, and is gazed pitifully with one eye on the stream of humanity pouring through Fulton street, and with the other on those pouring through Court street. Pretty rows of trees environ the bronze statue, which was that of a very ordinary looking man. It is estimated that the cost of erecting one of Col. Culyer's plans was $5300, and of another $7000. In a printed puff of his gift Cogswell says it is a patented ornamental drinking fountain, with an iceberg refrigerator. The fountain is bronze, surmounted by a bronze statue, which Cogswell says represents the "guardian of the fountain in the act of presenting a glass of water to a passer-by," while on the base of the fountain the word "Welcome" greets his coming. "You will also observe the basin wherein fish are swimming, and a dog drinking, while suspiciously watched by a pigeon perched on a rock, just above where other animal and vegetable life is seen in profusion, all of which is cast in one piece and stands upon a solid bronze platform which is 9½ feet high, 7 feet wide and 1 feet thick. The total height, with granite base, is 17 feet, and is executed in the [illegible] style of the sculptor's art, challenging the admiration both of Europe and America. (See duplicate at city hall, Brooklyn, New York, and also one in San Francisco.)"

COGSWELL'S GIFT REJECTED.

For some months past the city officers have been suspiciously silent about the drinking fountain. No one seemed anxious for it to be delivered here. The reason given for this is they believe the bronze statue of the "Guardian of the Fountain" represents none other than Cogswell himself, and his object in presenting the fountain to the city was to perpetuate his memory in bronze as a philanthropist and public spirited citizen. There is no proof of this, but should it turn out to be the case, the city authorities will find that they have been sadly imposed upon.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ALFARO'S PROCLAMATION.

Panama, via Galveston, July 14.—A steamer which has just arrived brings Alfaro's proclamation. He says he deeply regrets to sacrifice lives of Equadorians; but he first attempted to obtain a capitulation from the dictatorial forces without other conditions than a due submission to the laws of humanity and justice. He informs the inhabitants of Guayaquil that they may elect their own authorities and join in the government of the interior and of the coast or form a separate government if preferred. The three sectional governments may unite in calling a national convention of Equadorians. He says the army which sustains the rights of the nation is victorious. Its valor has prevented innumerable victims, yet those dead on the field of triumph call loudly for patriotism, liberty and peace.

ALFARO'S TRIUMPHANT ENTRY.

Panama, July 14.—The Panama *Star and Herald* states that the resistance of Veintemilla was generally feeble, though the main fort held out vigorously. The townspeople received Alfaro's troops with delirious enthusiasm and the greatest disorder prevailed. Alfaro, while dismounting before the consulate, was fired at by a colored man. The bullet grazed him, and struck a [illegible] near by. The would-be assassin was court-martialed and shot. He had been bribed to kill the victorious leader.

STORMY DEBATES.

Buenos Ayres, July 14.—The chamber of national deputies is having stormy debates on the religious teaching of pupils in public schools. The liberals are in the majority, and the Catholics are seeking signatures for a petition to present to congress.

STILL IN SECRET SESSION.

Valparaiso, Chile, July 14.—Congress is still sitting in secret session on Peruvian matters, and the government have sent Dionyso Derteanoca, a Peruvian notable, to the Chileans.

HUNGARY.

MANY PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

Pesth, July 15.—A large fire occurred at a village near here to-day, and a number of persons lost their lives. Eight corpses were extricated from the ruins. Twenty persons, including the prefect of police, are missing. Many are made homeless by the fire.

WORTH A THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Every child born into a family is thought to be worth "a thousand dollars" to the parents. Why then, should they not be cared for from infancy to maturity? Keep them skin and teeth right by SOZODONT, and you start them right.

ACCIDENTS.

FIVE CHILDREN DROWNED.

Barnsley, Eng., July 15.—During a rain storm to-day, five children, who had taken refuge in a culvert, were drowned by the sudden rush of water. The corpses were swept a distance of two miles.

Do not doubt or despair. If you are suffering with chills, malaria or bilious disorders, Mason & Pollard's Pills will entirely eradicate the disease and restore you to health. They are the most perfect tonic in existence. Druggists.

FOREIGN NEWS.

French Cruelty at Tamatave Confirmed by Late Dispatches.

A SECRET PRESS DISCOVERED IN RUSSIA.

Black Flags Hoisted in Paris—Spanish Officers Arrested and Charged with Conspiracy—South American News.

ENGLAND.

DE LESSEPS INDIFFERENT.

London, July 15.—M. Fontaine secretary of the canal company, in an interview, confirmed the remarks made by De Lesseps that he (De Lesseps) was indifferent as to whether England accepts the agreement relative to a second Suez canal. He declared that speculators were opposed to the agreement because they were interested in their own scheme, and said no English canal was possible; because De Lesseps had obtained a complete concession, to interfere with which would be robbery. De Lesseps, he said, was determined to carry out his programme, with or without English help. If such help was refused, British shipowners would suffer, for tolls would be higher.

THE TAMATAVE AFFAIR.

London, July 15.—Captain Hay of the Taymouth Castle on arrival at Natal reported nothing relative to the alleged insult to the late British consul at Tamatave. The captain of the British man-of-war Dryad was acting as consul, and Captain Hay was allowed to see the captain of the Dryad once. The French wished to have all consular dispatches sent aboard Admiral Pierre's ship, but the English objected, and Captain Hay received them directly from the Dryad. The latter vessel escorted the Taymouth Castle out of harbor.

BOARDED BY FRENCH OFFICERS.

London, July 15.—Donald, Currie & Co.'s steamer Taymouth Castle was boarded at Tamatave, June 20 by French officers, who stated that the French had taken Tamatave. Passengers were forbidden to go ashore, and the cargo was allowed to be landed only on payment of duty. A sentry was placed on board the steamer and the cargo and passengers were then taken to Mauritius.

OSCAR WILDE AGAIN.

London, July 15.—[Special.]—Oscar Wilde in a communication to the British public gives his impressions of New York, San Francisco and Salt Lake City. One of the salient features of his lectures were his impressions of the typical American girl, whom he described as a pretty oasis of unreasonableness in a desert of common sense.

THE BOTTOM OUT.

London, July 15.—[Special.]—The attempt to galvanize the market in Confederate bonds failed as soon as a circular appeared that more sellers than buyers appeared in the market. The bonds have been bought in the hope of a fractional rise, and the "stags" got out at the first chance.

DE LESSEPS FIRM.

London, July 15.—*Daily News*: It is understood that De Lesseps has refused to modify the terms of the agreement between himself and the British government for the construction of another canal across the isthmus of Suez.

A STRAW.

London, July 15.—A dispatch from Simla says the military there have been instructed to make inquiries in regard to shipping available for transport service.

A RUMOR DENIED.

London, July 15.—It is officially denied that the marquis of Ripon has telegraphed his resignation of the vice royalty of India.

FRANCE.

FRENCH CRUELTY AT TAMATAVE CONFIRMED.

London, July 15.—A dispatch says the Protestant church was destroyed during the bombardment of Tamatave, Madagascar. There is much misery among British subjects at Tamatave, and the governor of Mauritius sent a steamer to bring away the refugees. The French admiral lowered the consular flags and forbade their rehoisting. The English war vessel Dryad has offended the French by landing a guard of marines at the British consulate and placing its boats at the disposal of fugitives. Dispatches from Tamatave of June 2 confirm the report of the arrest of English missionaries by the French. Three other English residents were placed under temporary arrest and communication with the British man-of-war forbidden. Refugees from the capital, supposed murdered, have reached Tamatave in safety, having been well treated in the interior.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

London, July 15.—[Special.]—Marquis Tseng, Chinese ambassador has left London for Paris, to resume negotiations with the French government. This will be the final effort to maintain peace between the two countries. He was informed that unless China distinctly states what her intentions are, and arranges all claims between the two governments without further delay, France will understand China to mean to break off friendly relations between the two countries. Meanwhile, English officers are offering their services to the Chinese government, but they have been told to await the return of Marquis Tseng from Paris.

BLACK FLAGS RAISED.

Paris, July 15.—Many flags yesterday, in honor of the national fete, were draped with crape, for Lorraine and Alsace. After unveiling a statue in a public place, two anarchists stuck a black flag on the statue. The people surrounding the statue immediately seized the flag, and tore it to pieces. There was no arrest. Black flags were displayed in some obscure places of the city. The unfavorable weather somewhat dampened the enthusiasm of the people during the day, but at night the festivities were of surpassing brilliancy.

REVIEW OF TROOPS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Paris, July 14.—There was a grand review of troops this afternoon by President Grevy and his ministers. On the arrival of the president and cabinet they were greeted with shouts of "Vive la Republique."

COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

Paris, July 15.—This morning Count de Chambord received all the members of the household, and addressed a few words to each.

Paris, July 15.—Dr. Vulpian, sent to Froshdorf to attend Count de Chambord, reports the patient's strength slightly reviving.

RUSSIA.

SECRET PRINTING PRESS DISCOVERED.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—[Special.]—A secret printing press was discovered here this morning, and a number of persons supposed to be connected with it arrested. Further search of the police brought to light a large number of printed proclamations, being a long-expected reply of the nihilists to the Czar's coronation declarations. The proclamations are drawn up in violent language, demanding distribution of land to the peasants and reasserting nihilistic argument. It is not altogether clear whether the police and nihilists have not been working together in this affair, the former to justify their request for higher salaries and the latter to revive their waning prestige.

ITALY.

A REASSERTION OF THE POPE'S VIEWS.

Rome, July 14.—An article written with the consent of the pope, which appeared in the *Rassegna*, reviews the Irish question with the object of showing that the policy of the Vatican has been consistent throughout, from the recent letter of the pontificate, and for a long time anterior thereto. The article is emphatic in the reassertion of the principles contained in the recent letter of the pope to the Irish bishops.

AUSTRIA.

BACK TO PARIS.

Vienna, July 14.—Count de Paris and other Orleanists, who have been here since Count de Chambord became seriously ill, left for Paris to-day.

SPAIN.

SUPPOSED CONSPIRATORS ARRESTED.

Madrid, July 15.—Several officers in the northern part of Spain have been suddenly arrested. It is believed they are charged with conspiracy.

EGYPT.

THE CHOLERA SPREADING.

Alexandria, July 15.—Cholera has appeared at Ghizeh, a suburb of Cairo, where five deaths have occurred. Cordon has been established around the town. Saturday there were forty three deaths from cholera at Damietta, fifty-one at Mansura, seven at Shay-een, twenty at Menzaleh, three at Talka, thirteen at Ghober and ten at Samanuda.

Cairo, July 15.—British troops here are ready to leave the city in the event of an outbreak of cholera. There are two cases of supposed cholera in the city.

THE WEST INDIES.

THE INJURED STEAMER RAISED.

Havana, July 15.—The Niagara, which took fire and ran ashore off Indian Key, Thursday, has been raised, and arrived this morning. No very serious damage was done to the vessel.

MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH MINISTER.

Mexico, July 15.—Sir Spencer St. John, British minister, arrived yesterday. He was met at the station by many prominent Englishmen. He will present his credentials on Tuesday.

AFRICA.

FIFTY ZULUS MASSACRED.

Moritzburg, Natal, July 15.—Fifty corpses of Zulu men, women and children were seen June 8 at White river, on the border of Zululand, massacred in their hiding place by Cetewayo's followers. It is said Chief Maposh has surrendered to the Boers.

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.
A. McKINNIE, Manager
FOR NORTHWEST DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE—WITH PORTLAND SAVINGS BANK.

References to Men in Portland who have $10,000 Insurance each in this Company:

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L. C. HENRICHSEN
J. A. DOLPH
J. B. A. KLOSTERMAN
W. W. SPAULDING
J. A. STROWBRIDGE
JAMES STEEL
J. K. GILL
COL. J. McCRAKEN
F. L. WILLIS
J. D. McKINNON
M. S. BURRELL
DR. GEO. E. NOTTAGE,
JOS. BURKHARDT
GEO. W. LEIHY
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ANDREW ROBERTS
M. ZANOVICH
S. M. MEARS.

VON BULOW'S
GERMAN DYSPEPSIA CURE.
Is a certain cure for Dyspepsia.
Is a certain cure for Constipation.
Is a certain cure for Indigestion.
Is a never-failing Appetizer.
It induces a Clear Brain and an Active Liver.
It makes the Eyes Bright and the Complexion Clear.
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU
Of its merits. It is not a panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but it will afford prompt relief in all the forms of DYSPEPSIA, and its use effects a
CERTAIN CURE.
For sale by all druggists. Ask for it.

F. E. BEACH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
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Illuminating AND Lubricating Oils, etc.
House, Sign AND Carriage Painters' Stock.
DOORS AND WINDOWS.
Catalogue and Price List furnished on application.
103 Front St., Portland, Or.

ELECTRICITY!
The King of the World!
The electric belts cure diseases that medicine aggravates and makes worse. It fills the blood with Electricity; its power strengthens the entire body. Hundreds of the leading physicians [illegible] and recommending these Belts. This modern improved Belt not only restores the debilitated, weak and emaciated system to full health, but it enhances in that excess the pleasures of life, sexually, mentally and physically. It grapples with disease, and overcomes it by transforming electricity into the weakened life forces, and thus restoring health and vigor.
ELECTRIC PAD TRUSSES.
Best Retainer Known with Positively Cure Rupture. Perfect Ease. 30 to 90 Days. Sure Cure.
ELECTRICITY IS LIFE. 30 days' trial. We send either sex Electric Voltaic Belts on trial 30 days. We keep the best Electric Belts made in the United States (all forms, kinds), and Electric Corsets and Trusses. Write or come and see us. ELECTRIC BELT CO., 132 Third st., Portland, Or.—P. O. Box 54.

RUSSELL & CO.
ARE NOW RECEIVING THE FINEST AND most extensive assortment of
PORTABLE SAW MILLS AND SAW-MILL ENGINES
Ever brought to this coast. It will be to the interest of mill men to examine this stock before purchasing.
W. R. MITCHELL, Agent,
Corner Front and Taylor Sts., Portland, Or.

CENTAUR
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Pains in the Back and Chest, Tooth Ache, Head Ache, and all other bodily pains and aches.
The Great Healing Remedy.
In all Flesh, Bone and Muscle ailments on Horses and other Animals, its effect is instantaneous and permanent.
Liniment

BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.
It restores the energy lost by nervousness or indigestion; refreshes the nerves tired by worry, excitement or excessive brain fatigue; strengthens a failing memory, and gives renewed vigor in all diseases of nervous exhaustion or debility. It is the only *Preventive* of consumption. It gives vitality to the insufficient bodily or mental growth of children. Composed of the Nerve-giving principles of the Ox Brain and Wheat Germ. Physicians have prescribed 600,000 packages. By druggists, or by mail, $1.
F. CROSBY & CO., 666 Sixth av., N. Y.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS
No time should be lost if the stomach, liver and bowels are affected, to adopt the sure remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Disease of the organs named begets others far more serious, and a delay is therefore hazardous. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, chills and fever, early rheumatic twinges, kidney weakness, bring serious bodily trouble if trifled with. Lose no time in using this effective and safe medicine.
For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

INSURANCE.
Incorporated .... July 20, 1881.
THE OREGON
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF PORTLAND, OREGON.
DIRECTORS:
H. W. CORBETT, W. S. LADD,
C. H. LEWIS, HENRY FAILING,
M. S. BURRELL, M. W. FECHHEIMER,
J. W. COOK, L. WHITE,
M. W. FECHHEIMER, President,
M. S. BURRELL, Vice President,
EDWARD HALL, Secretary.
Policies written at equitable rates.
Home office 28 Washington street.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital subscribed $10,000,000
Capital paid up 1,000,000
Reserve Fund, in addition to capital 1,375,000
Cash Assets, June 30th, 1881 .... [illegible]
Deposit in Oregon 50,000
Risks accepted and POLICIES WRITTEN by the agency.
NO. 5 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR.
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and QUEEN
Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool
Deposit in Oregon $200,000
Joint Policy Issued by the Four Companies.
CORBITT & MACLEAY,
General Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho
Office, 64 and 66 Front St., Portland, Or.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital .... $750,000.
BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON,
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South British and National Fire and Marine Insurance Cos.
COMBINED.
CAPITAL $15,000,000
With unlimited liability of shareholders, and
Deposited in Oregon for security of policy holders 100,000
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Capital - - - - - - $5,000,000.
With unlimited liability of stockholders.
U. S. Bonds deposited with State Treasurer in Oregon $50,000
Letter of Credit, Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Or. 25,000
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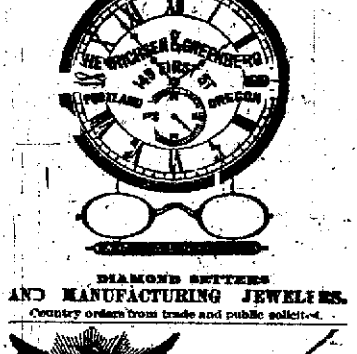
Finest Assortment in Portland.



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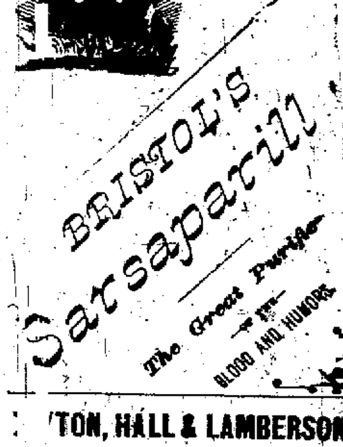
Country orders from trade and public solicited.



TON, HALL & LAMBERSON
Sole Agents DRUCK'S TOOLS
Warranted Thirty Days.

CANDLE FISH,
Or OOLACHAN.
Choice and Palatable; pronounced Superior to the Sardine.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

[illegible] at wages. They had been paid [illegible] per hour, but made a demand for [illegible] additional.

[illegible] for Whooping Cough with the happiest effect. I have used it in my own family for many years; in fact always have a bottle in the medicine closet [illegible]

Alward Spencer, journalist and author, died at Baltimore Sunday.

Dayton, July 17.—[Special.]—At 1:50 this afternoon fire was discovered burning through the rear of the upper story of Weisbard's brewery on the river bank north of Walt's mill. Very little was saved, for it burned like tinder. The loss is about $6000 insured in the South British and National for $4000. Harry [illegible], a clerk, overheated himself while running with the engine, but the doctors think not seriously. The foreman was run over by a truck, but not seriously injured.

[illegible] Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

At New York, on Tuesday, the building occupied by Bernard H. Smith, manufacturer of piano cases, etc., burned. Loss $30,000.

Wolfesville, N.C.—Dr. L. C. McLaughlin says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for vertigo and I now feel like a new man."

[illegible] that nothing short of a full concession to their demands will avert the strike. This afternoon President Thomas T. Eckert, of the Western Union, sent a long dispatch to Colonel R. C. Clowry, general superintendent, which seems a pretty plain indication that the company does not intend to accede to the operators' demands.

Mustang Salve is the universal remedy for [illegible], cuts, bruises and flesh wounds.

CANDLE FISH,
Or OOLACHAN.
Choice and Palatable; pronounced Superior to the Sardine.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1883.

SATURDAY'S LOCAL NEWS.

From the Sunday Oregonian.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

The case of the City vs. Jacob Kamm, on trial in the circuit court for the past two days, went to the jury at 3:30 Saturday afternoon. After being out one hour and a half they brought in a verdict awarding Mr. Kamm damages in the sum of $16,500.

BEAUTIFUL PRINTING.

Invitation cards for the complimentary dinner to Mr. John Muir, to take place Thursday, were sent out Saturday. They were from the establishment of Himes in pale blue, black and bronze, and are of original design. In the upper left corner is a tasteful union of the coat of arms of Oregon and of Minnesota, designed and engraved by Mr. Bean, of the *West Shore*. The invitation is headed "Portland St. Paul."

LONGSHOREMEN INJURED.

Saturday afternoon while a gang of stevedores were unloading bar-iron from the steamship State of California, one bundle slipped from the rope and struck A. Duncan on the head inflicting a severe scalp wound. F. Flick was struck on the back and quite seriously injured. Dr. I. E. Cohn, the company's surgeon, was summoned and rendered necessary aid after which the men were sent home.

HEAVY SALMON RUN.

The run of salmon has been unprecedentedly large for several days past, and the take has been so great that the canneries have not been able to take care of them. Cannerymen are considering the propriety of shutting down for the season as it is feared the large catch will overstock the market and reduce the price to a figure that will entail a loss upon them all. It is not likely that the large run will continue very long.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A workman named Tuttle, employed in running a band saw at Geo. Ainslie's mill, met with a very severe accident Saturday. In some manner the back of his hand came in contact with the edge of the saw, and the bones and sinews were completely severed, allowing the lower portion of the hand to drop helpless and nearly severing it. The wound was dressed with all possible skill, but small hope is entertained of the member recovering its usefulness.

ESTHETIC CHINAMAN.

At an early hour Saturday morning Policeman James Ward discovered a Chinaman prowling around the streets carrying a gunny sack containing a parcel of some kind. Ward made an investigation, and found that the sack contained a flower pot, in which was growing a healthy geranium plant. The heathen said he was taking it to a lady, but would not tell who. Probably it was intended for his sweetheart. He and the plant are both in the jail, and any person having lost either can regain his property by calling there.

THE GREAT FERRY.

The work of preparing a yard where the huge iron ferry-boat Kalama may be put together on her arrival, is progressing. Messrs. Smith Brothers and Watson, who have the contract for constructing the huge craft, have leased ground near Smith's sawmill, at the south end, and the work of laying the blocks on which the boat will be built, is to be commenced at once. It will take several weeks to lay the huge timbers which are required to support the great weight.

COMPLIMENT TO JUDGE DEADY.

The current number of the *American Law Review* contains an article covering over a dozen pages, contributed by Judge Deady, on the subject of "Trial by Jury." In the same number is published Judge Deady's speech delivered at the British Benevolent Society's banquet on the 64th anniversary of the queen's birthday, which is copied from the OREGONIAN. In an introductory note the editor states that the speech is so worthy of preservation in an enduring form that he gives his readers the benefit of it.

FINISHED TRAINING.

M. F. Spencer's fine bird dog, "Gem," which has been taking a collegiate course under the celebrated trainer, Leavesley, at Gilroy, Cal., for the past eighteen months, arrived home on the State of California. He graduated with the highest honors, and brought back a parchment diploma as big as a sheepskin. Leavesley writes that "Gem" is as handsome an animal as he has ever seen in the field. He points a bird in seven different languages, and if Spencer misses it, expresses his disapprobation in twelve. Dog and master are out on a hunt to-day, and the grouse will suffer.

STOLEN PROPERTY IDENTIFIED.

J. S. Cox of Walla Walla arrived here Saturday. He identifies the watches, etc., found in the possession of Ambrose when arrested at Cambridge's lodging house, as his property. He says that the lot comprises about two thirds of the watches stolen, but a lot of rings and other articles of jewelry, taken at the same time, are missing. They were probably traded off by Ambrose on his way here. Mr. Cox is in a hurry to get back home, but Prosecuting Attorney Caples wishes him to remain till Monday and come before the grand jury to testify against Ambrose, and he will probably do so.

PROVED A FAILURE.

The fish trap invented by Mr. Fraser sometime since has proved a dead failure. The specimen built here by a joint stock company and sent down the river sometime since, has been tied up at Westport, and the stock is for sale cheap. The fish, which appear to have no objections to running their heads into a seine, utterly refuse to enter the trap set for them, and the crew were obliged to purchase the salmon they wanted to eat. Fish are curious creatures anyhow, and a net floating at random in the river, or a revolving wheel picks them up by the thousand; but a nice, comfortable trap with all the modern conveniences, fails to secure a single specimen.

SUICIDE BY POISON.

A sad case of suicide is reported at Union, in Union county, on the 11th inst. On the morning of that day Pete Miller, an old and respected citizen, was found in his bed at the Centennial in an insensible condition, and Dr. Biggers being called, pronounced it a case of poisoning from an excessive dose of morphine. Nothing could be done to relieve him, and he expired at about 3 P. M. of the same day. A glass tumbler found on the stand showed that a large dose of morphine had been taken—some having been spilled on the stand and on the floor. His fingers were stained with ink, though no writing was found. He probably administered the poison some time during the night.

NO WATER FOR ASTORIA THIS YEAR.

On Friday, says the *Astorian*, D. P. Thompson had men at work fishing out some of the six miles of pipe that fell in the bay after the fire. Sixty-seven pieces were lifted out and found to be in very poor condition, not being fit for use. The supposition is that all the pipe is in the same condition. Mr. Thompson will not be able to get any more pipe out here before January 1, which puts an end to any idea of getting water from Bear creek or any other creek this year. He is now building a reservoir on the hill, 57x125x13 feet, which will hold a million and a half gallons, and will put in place all the city pipe procurable, and do all that he can do with the material at his command.

GHASTLY PREPARATIONS.

The contract for the erection of the scaffold on which the fratricide, Alfred Anderson, is to expiate his crime, as well as the fence which is to shut the awful tragedy from public view, has been awarded J. G. Watt & Co. The scaffold will be about seventeen feet high and about eight or ten in area. The same drop which was used in the hanging of Ka-ta-nih, the Alaska Indian murderer, will be used in this case. The fence will be eighteen feet high and 140 feet in length, the court house and wood shed forming two sides of the enclosure, which will be a paralelogram 50x30 feet, on the north side of the court house, next to Salmon street. On Tuesday work will be commenced on the fence, and the gallows will be completed before the day of the execution, next Friday.

STABBING AFFAIR AT ASTORIA.

At Astoria on Friday evening a young man of 20 or 21 named Chance, was stabbed in the breast by a man who is said to be Wm. Sunbury, and severely wounded. Chance was standing at the bar in George Hill's saloon and it is said was intoxicated and using abusive language to the bar keeper. His assailant came in and leaning up against the bar drew a knife and stabbed Chance in the breast, severing the cartilage just below the breast bone and inflicting an ugly, but not necessarily fatal wound. Then, turning, he made all possible speed out of the place, pursued by a crowd, who finally caught him in Astor street, just east of Cass. He was arrested by Officers Staabb and Hunter, who were with the pursuing party and brought before Judge Fox at half-past 5. The judge set the preliminary examination for 1 o'clock Saturday. Chance seemed in no immediate danger.

FARBER ALIAS "MODOC" BROUGHT BACK.

Detective A. B. Singleton arrived here Friday evening on the steamer, having in custody one Hank Farber, alias "Modoc," alias Lewis, the desperate villain who shot and came near murdering Police Officer Barry some months ago. Last October, Farber and a pal stole a case of cigars from Joe Watson's saloon, on Morrison street. They were arrested and while being taken to the city jail Farber drew his pistol and shot Officer Barry. The ball took effect in the right arm near the elbow, inflicting a very severe wound, permanently stiffening the joint and disabling Barry. Farber then, taking advantage of the wounded officer, fled and made good his escape. He was serving out a short term in San Quentin for burglary, but the governor of California cheerfully surrendered him to Oregon for trial for the greater offense. When the state of Oregon gets through with him he can go back and finish out his term in the California penitentiary. Farber persistently declares he is not the person wanted; denies all knowledge of the affair and gives his name as Robert Clement. Yesterday morning Officer Barry visited the cell and recognized at a glance the murderous scoundrel.

THE STATE FAIR.

The twenty-third annual fair of the Oregon State Agricultural Society will be held in September this year, commencing on Monday, the 17th and continuing five days. Work on the fair grounds is being pushed rapidly. No effort, says the *Statesman*, will be spared by managers in getting the buildings, grounds and the race track in readiness for the fair. The track is in good order already, considering the exceedingly dry season. We learn that a fine field of horses have entered already for the several premiums offered. Indications are favorable for one of the most successful fairs ever held in the history of the society. There will be the finest exhibition this year of horses, cattle, sheep and swine ever held in this state. The pavilion display will be improved over former years in every particular. Messrs. J. G. Wright, Chas. Claggett, K. L. Hibbard, John Downing, and D. Prettyman constitute a special committee to solicit voluntary contributions, displays of grains, vegetables, and other products of Oregon for the pavilion exhibition. Our citizens and patrons of the fair in former years, and people generally throughout the state, should, and no doubt will, use every effort to support the state fair and state agricultural society in its efforts to advance the agricultural, stock-raising, manufacturing, and other interests of our rapidly developing state.

THE REMAINING CONVICTS HEARD FROM.

The Salem *Statesman* of Saturday says: Last night P. Queener and L. D. Pitman were down from Stayton, and we learned in conversation with them that yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, Geo. Shell and two other men discovered the retreat of Bradshaw and Glenn in a drift on the North Santiam, river near Mr. Howell's. They set fire to the drift which brought out the convicts, but instead of the two named, there were four, or all there are now that are not captured. The convicts had evidently gone there to stay some time as they had plenty of provisions with them and were all armed with guns. Bradshaw and Glenn showed fight, and Mr. Shell and his party went on the old adage, that he who fights and runs away will live to fight another day. In fact, they did more running than fighting.

There will be a party organized at Stayton to-day to try and capture the convicts, who are now across the river on the Linn county side. We again urge that the reward be raised for their capture, as the four who are out are known desperadoes. In fact, it is the duty of the penitentiary officials to go and help hunt and capture them. The guards and officers of the state prison are paid for keeping the prisoners therein. The people pay taxes to maintain prisons, in which to keep persons dangerous to the public, and when the prisoners escape by any means whatever, they should be hunted down by the officers of the law, and they should not wait for private citizens to do the duty of the officers.

WILLAMETTE MEDAL RACE.

The final race for the medals offered the crews of the Willamette Rowing club took place last evening and was very hotly contested. The interest centered on the Vida and the paper shell, they having been the winning boats in the former tussle. The Vida got under way a little after 6 o'clock, with a long swinging stroke, and used her 3 minute and 30 second handicap to such advantage that it seemed almost impossible for the paper shell to catch her. The paper made a bad start, but soon settled down to hard work, and little by little began to shorten the distance between the boats. The Vida held the lead around the turning buoy, and on the home stretch passed the bridge piers several lengths ahead but here the paper shell crew started up with a beautiful and most determined spurt, and succeeded in winning by just a half length. Time 13:40; course, two miles, with turn. The boats were manned as follows:

Paper—F. N. Dunbar, bow; O. F. Sites, second; John Gill, third; J. S. Dunbar, stroke.

Vida—A. B. Graham, bow; A. Thompson, second; A. M. McKenzie, third; A. B. Riley, stroke; and these gentlemen, on arriving at the boat house were made the recipients of the first and second prizes respectively. The medals, a beautiful scarf pin in the shape of an oar, have already been fully described in a former issue.

THE CUMMINS' MURDERERS.

J. T. McPherson, the convicted murderer of Cummins, says the Dayton *Chronicle*, has for some time past been begging Sheriff Hosler to allow him to converse with Ownbey. Accordingly that officer, accompanied by M. A. Baker, Esq., of that city, repaired to the jail and the two prisoners were brought together. Ownbey was perfectly self-possessed, but McPherson was somewhat embarrassed. They were seated with Mr. Hosler between them, Mr. Baker at one side. After a few moments' silence, the sheriff remarked that if McPherson had anything to say to Ownbey he had better make use of the limited time. "Oh, that's what you want, is it?" said McP. The two then sat looking each other in the eyes for a moment, when McPherson asked Ownbey if he still intended to stick to what he had said. Ownbey answered that he did. "But you know I have a family that is dear to me, and you know where I was on the night of the murder," said McPherson. "Yes," answered Ownbey, "I know you have a family and so have I. My family is just as dear to me as yours is to you, and I pity them both. I know where you were on the night of the murder, and know that you were there as I have already told." They sat looking at each other for a few moments a fiendish look of revenge upon McPherson's face, when he again begged Ownbey to acknowledge that he had not told the truth about him. Ownbey answered, "I have told nothing but the truth, and you know, Mc., that you were with me the night that we killed that innocent man; a man who had befriended us time and again." "Well," said McPherson, "if you still stick to it, I can't help it. You know where I was, and I forgive you for what you have done to me." They were then taken to their cells.

THE MORTGAGE TAX LAW.

"We reprint the following from the Dallas (Polk county) *Itemizer*, in order that Portland people may see what is being said in the country about the mortgage tax law. THE OREGONIAN "does not think it a good plan for Portland to start the suggestion for a special session of the legislature to repeal the mortgage tax law." This remark of THE OREGONIAN is made upon the action of the Portland board of trade which wants to petition the governor to call a special session for the purpose indicated. The reason given, as published proceedings of the board, for this action, is that the law is "working much hardship to the farmers of the state." This peculiarity may be noticed: that the only complaint that has ever been made against this law has been made by the Portland capitalists and money lenders. It was that class that opposed the law in the legislature, that carried the law to the supreme court, and that now is moving for its repeal. This tender solicitude of the capitalist for the poor farmer is so remarkable as to severely test a belief in its genuineness. THE OREGONIAN, just as the money-lenders do, and just as the board of trade does, bases its opposition to the law upon the ground of its great injury to the borrowers. It would not be just to say that the OREGONIAN is guilty of duplicity, but the fact that the money-lenders are heartily applauding and adopting its position and its argument is sufficient to raise a doubt if not also its sincerity, at least as to the value of its opinion. Whether or not the tax law is injurious to the borrowers, it is very certain that the great effort of the lenders to be rid of it is made because it is inconvenient to themselves. To assert otherwise only fails of being a fraudulent pretense, because it is so thin and weak as not to be supposed capable of deceiving anyone. Then it may be regarded as settled that the only persons who are moving against the law are assigning a false motive for their opposition. False in one thing, false in all.

THE OREGONIAN shows a wise propriety in its suggestion quoted in the first sentence of this article. It wants the agricultural counties to move first in this matter, if they feel the "pinch." It desires the jade that is galled to wince first. The only trouble is that the [illegible] creature cannot be persuaded of its own infirmity.

There is another peculiarity in this connection, which, if I am not tedious, I should like to notice. In every contest between the money-lender and the people in this state the former shows a disposition to intimidate. Since THE OREGONIAN, in discussing the law, always links it with the usury law, it will not be uninstructive to recall the contest of 1880 over the latter law. The threat was then loudly and vehemently made that the reduction of the legal rate of interest would drive capital from the state, and, this calamity, it was said, would fall the most heavily on the poor borrower, whose farms would be immediately sacrificed. Notwithstanding the threat, the "granger element" persisted, and the capital at has quietly accepted that situation. The same threat is again made, and the poor borrower is told that unless the obnoxious law shall be repealed his mortgage will be foreclosed to his ruin. To answer that threat this query is appropriate. If the lender can so easily make the borrower pay the taxes, as it is asserted will be done, why should the former withdraw his capital? Is it true, after all, that it is the galled jade?

It is not the purpose of this short letter to discuss the wisdom of the law referred to. It may be briefly said, however, that every argument against it, which is not a despicable threat, proceeds upon the assumption that it is a law taxing credits. This is not the case. Before this law was enacted credits were taxable property. The only design and the only effect of the mortgage law is to prevent an evasion of taxes on property that has always been taxable. It does not lay an additional dollar of tax on any species of property. It simply makes the collection certain of that tax which no man ever did evade without moral, if not legal, perjury. Hence, when that august and respectable body, the Portland board of trade, asks for a repeal of this law, it simply asks for the privilege of swearing off, with impunity, the taxes which, aside from the mortgage tax law, its members are bound in law and honor to pay. Whosoever admits that the mortgage tax law increases the amount of his taxes, confesses the infamy of his past conduct.

NOTES FROM ASTORIA.

ASTORIA, July 13, 1883.

The funeral of the late Truman P. Powers took place to-day. Flags in the town were at half-mast, and many places of business closed. The remains were escorted from the residence of his son-in-law, K. C. Lemenweber, at upper Astoria, followed by a long procession of mourning relatives and friends, to the Presbyterian church in the city. The fine bell in the tower of the church was, in addition to liberal pecuniary aid towards the building itself, a free gift from him for whom it now tolled and strange to say, the first occasion for the tolling of the bell was the death of its kind donor. The handsome casket which contained the lifeless body of the good old christian pioneer was placed on pedestals in front of the pulpit platform, its lid beautifully adorned with choice flowers arranged in appropriate emblems, the most conspicuous being a cross and a crown. The pulpit furniture was also appropriately draped in mourning, with black crape drapery. The church was filled to its utmost capacity. "Jesus, lover of my soul," "Sweet by and by," and "Safe in the arms of Jesus," favorite hymns of deceased, were sung by members of the choir from all the different churches with Miss Nellie Flavel as organist. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. J. V. Milligan, pastor of the church, and Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D. D., who, with Mr. Wm. Wadhams and other friends of the deceased, had come specially from Portland to be present at the funeral obsequies of their old Christian friend and brother.

After the ceremonies at the church the body was carried on board of a steamboat which, in company of another steamer to assist in conveying the funeral cortege then proceeded to Skipanon landing. There were assembled a goodly number of pioneers yet living on Clatsop plains who joined the procession as it wended its way to the cemetery adjoining the church which thirty-six years ago the deceased assisted in organizing, and here, in compliance with his own request, by the side of the loving wife, partaker of his pioneer trials and triumphs, who preceded him about two years, the good old man was peacefully laid to rest by loving hands, to await "the glorious dawn of the resurrection morn."

Word reached here to-day that Templeman, Villard's timber expert, had reached Jewel, in the Nehalem valley, and that he would go through to Astoria in another week. Hurlburt and his surveying party were camped two days journey the other side of Jewel.

Real Estate Market.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN by J. Fred. Clark & Co., real estate agents

There is satisfaction in the fact that though the dullness customary at this season of the year is being experienced, the weeks continue to show a considerable increase of business as compared with those of 1882. The recorded business of the past week was $111,154, while that of the corresponding week of 1882 was $80,102. Despite the antics of the wise founders of the mortgage tax law, the opponents of the terminal company's bridge and the unfortunately dry weather of the past month, there remains a healthful feeling in the market far beyond the deserts of those who promulgated the theories which led to the restriction of home and the partial banishment of foreign capital and endeavored to embarrass the management of the railroad companies which have done so much to advance the prosperity of Portland.

The following is a synopsis of the past week's transactions:

	Deeds.	Amount
City	11	$56,668 00
South and Northward	5	43,00[illegible]
Caruthers	8	3,75[illegible]
East Portland	4	3,338 00
Country and Suburban	7	[illegible]2,398 00
Cemetery	2	85 00
Total	37	$111,154 [illegible]

WITHDRAWS HIS PLANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Since your paper takes a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the progress of the city, and the improvement of its surroundings I feel myself in courtesy bound to state the reasons for withdrawing my plans for the city park. I hope for the good of the city that the park will at some future day be an accomplished fact. I cannot help thinking I may not expect to live long enough to see it done, even if I should be allotted more space of time than other men. I cannot see the good it could do to spend much time and thought on plans for the park when parties, either authorized or not I know not which, give directions entirely at variance with the plans, for which reason I must decline to have any more to do with the matter. Yours truly,

BARON VON SCHILLING.

ASTONISHING THE CUBANS.

MANZANILLO, Cuba.—The pharmacists, Messrs. Pedro Cespedes & Sons announce the remarkable cure of Senor D. Jose Ramirez Fornet, planter, who suffered from chronic rheumatism, and who was cured by St. Jacobs Oil in three days.

Hoadly's Portrait in Silhouette.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

Many pleasant things are said of Hoadly, the bare-eating abolitionist and red-handed slayer of the rag baby—the [illegible] of Allen and Ewing and Thurman, but when we come to his democracy his record peters out.

Wisdom in a Nutshell.

Boston Advertiser.

It takes two men to make a bargain, and every plan for governing Ireland without the consent of the Irish will fail and ought to fail.

THE EAST SIDE.

HO, FOR THE SEASIDE.

The steamer Wide West, which leaves to-morrow morning for the coast, will touch at Bond's wharf at the foot of J street, East Portland at 5 o'clock. Passengers and baggage can only be taken on board at the east side, and persons having horses and vehicles to ship are requested to have them on hand at Ainsworth dock at 4 o'clock. John Muir, Esq. superintendent of traffic, has generously reduced the fare to Ilwaco and return to $3 75 tickets holding good till the last day of August; and for the further accommodation of passengers from East Portland, it has been arranged to furnish them with tickets on the boat. Nearly thirty persons have signified their intention of embarking at East Portland, including several families. As the boat will not remain longer than necessary for the purpose stated, persons not arriving on time are liable to be under the necessity of postponing their trip.

ST. DAVID'S CHURCH.

From the journal of proceedings of the thirteenth annual convocation of the Episcopal church of Oregon the following statistics are learned concerning St. David's church of East Portland: During the year there were 43 baptisms (37 infants and 6 adults), 37 confirmations, and 15 communicants added, increasing the number to 75, with an average attendance of 75 in the morning, and 45 in the evening. The number of marriages solemnized were 1, and burials 16. The Sunday school has 140 pupils and 13 teachers. Offerings were as follows: Communion alms, $41 29; salaries, $935; incidental expenses, $52 10; improvements, 500; Episcopal fund, $21 05; fund for disabled clergymen, $13 20; Good Samaritan hospital, $20 35; Good Samaritan orphanage, 27 75; miscellaneous, $157 14; missions, diocesan, $95 75; domestic, $27 70; foreign, 30 96; Jewish, $8 00; church building fund 13 35. Total, $1989 40. During the year the debt on the rectory has been paid, leaving a small balance on hand, which will be used toward further improvements on the church.

NEW PURSER.

J. S. Maddox, who has been in the employ of the O. & C. Co. for the last three years, was on Friday last superseded as purser on the company's ferryboat by J. W. Fitzgerald, who for the past eight years has been the efficient nightwatchman at the East Portland depot. On the following day Maddox assumed the responsibilities of foreman on the Kalama extension.

INCREASED FERRY RATES.

Residents of the north end are flurried over the news that Purser Maddox, of the railroad ferryboat, has received instructions to discontinue the half-dollar-a-week privilege from Monday next, and to require five cents a head for every trip. This innovation is a direct blow to those who can least afford it—the workingmen who labor in Portland and who have been in the habit of returning home at noon for dinner. The new regulation will at least double their ferry expenses, and increase their expenditures to that extent as to render it no object for them to reside on the East Side. The change, therefore, is calculated to result in very little, if any, advantage to the company, and appears very ill advised.

NOTES.

The corner stone of Hall & Scott's building was laid yesterday and the iron pilasters erected thereon. The ceremony was very dry.

Police Officer Jorelaman returned from the Cascade springs last evening after a week's absence. His family, who still remain there, are slowly improving in health.

Adam Prill, aged about 10 years, while playing with other boys in Albina Friday, was cut across the back of the head by one of them with a hatchet, injuring it severely.

Three victims of alcoholism were gathered in by the marshal yesterday—one of them being Kelly, the former "bookkeeper" for Hank Pennel, who has been to the "front" and made a raise.

Mr. and Mrs. Knight of Portland, were the victims of a runaway accident while riding in a cart in the vicinity of Brooklyn yesterday. Mrs. Knight fell heavily on her shoulder and it was necessary to convey her home in a carriage.

THE THREATENED STRIKE.

Telegraph Operators Declare Their Demands Must be Acceded to.

NEW YORK, July 14.—[Special.]—Throughout the city and country there is much excitement among telegraph operators. Their grievances, of which frequent complaint was made, have not been heeded, and the wire manipulators openly express the purpose of seeking redress by a general strike. An officer of the brotherhood said this evening that everything is in readiness, and if the terms of our circular to the conference are not acceded to the entire force of operators will strike. We have so arranged matters that all cities and operators along railway lines will be informed within twenty-four hours of our decision, so that the strike will become general from the start, and all telegraphic will be stopped as short as if the wires were cut.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD THREATENED.

"It is a mistaken idea to believe the companies have made any concessions, and what they agree to do is really to work us harder and closer than before. They have prepared a code which is more obnoxious to the men than the old system ever was. We have chosen the best time for the strike, and if we do stop work, no one can tell how much we will injure the commercial world. Firstly, we will stop, and that will stop the cables, and cut off Europe from all communication with this country. Then all the railroad station men will stop, and that will probably result in great danger to trade. The press will also suffer greatly, and the large cities will have all principal news cut off."

THE WIRES ALL LAID.

Another member of the brotherhood said that "all prominent wires are worked by union men, and they will stop, no matter what special terms may be made for them. The companies will try to keep these men working as long as possible, but we have matters so solid that inside of five minutes the instruments in the main office will be deserted, and no one will send or receive a word after an order is given. Once let the men strike, and then we will not return until our demands are granted. We are determined to win, and will make a bitter fight."

The general managers of the Western Union have made no preparations in case of a strike. They still believe that the difficulty will be settled to the satisfaction of the operators. At the main office all the desks are occupied, and the men are working as if everything were smooth and harmonious.

CAUSE OF THE STRIKE.

NEW YORK, July 14.—[Special.]—The alleged existing unsettled grievance for which the Western Union operators threaten to strike Monday is hiring of men at $75 per month to take the place of $100 men; also, the rule of the company requiring operators to work every sixth Sunday without pay.

RAILWAY RUMBLINGS.

IMPORTANT NORTHERN PACIFIC CHANGES.

ST. PAUL, July 14.—Several important changes are to be made in the operative department of the Northern Pacific as soon as it is completed, in September next. At present General Manager Haupt has charge of the eastern division, but when the existing gap between Helena and Missoula has been constructed, he is to be given the management of the whole road from St. Paul to Portland. J. M. Buckley, located at New Tacoma, W. T., who at present has charge of the western division, is to continue as assistant general manager of that division. As regards the superintendency of transportation, it is expected that the office will be abolished, or at least merged into some other, probably that of new general assistant manager. It is also rumored that several other important changes are to be made, the most noted of which is in connection with the general passenger and ticket department. This office, it is said, will be divided, and G. K. Barnes, who is now general agent, will be made general ticket agent, while a prominent eastern man is to be made general passenger agent.

A NEW LINE FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO.

BUFFALO, July 14.—A meeting of representatives of the Grand Trunk, Wabash and Lackawanna roads has been held here to make arrangements for a new through line between Chicago and New York.

BUFFALO, July 14.—A new line has been formed of the Lackawanna from New York to Buffalo, the Grand Trunk from Buffalo to Detroit and the Wabash from Detroit to Auburn Junction, from which point the track of the Baltimore and Ohio will be used to Chicago. The new line is 9[illegible]4 miles between New York and Chicago. The line will run to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other eastern points reached by connecting lines. The Grand Trunk fast freight line will be operated over the new route. President Sloan of the Lackawanna was here yesterday in consultation with officials of the roads.

ACCIDENTS.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

OMAHA, July 14.—John McFadden, a teamster, was killed by lightning this morning, while hauling a load of lumber to the north part of the city. The lightning struck his head, burning his hair, eyebrows and lashes and whiskers. It marked his breast and stomach all the way down with hundreds of small burned spots, as if marked by a shot gun, burned the lower part of the leg and tore off one leg of his pants and one shoe and stocking, splitting them in two.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

ROCHESTER, July 14.—Mrs. Phelps, an aged lady, Mrs. Phelps, Jr., and her daughter, two years old, were killed at Roanoke this morning at the Lackawanna crossing. The horses were also killed.

A Suggestion to the Duelists.

Cincinnati News-Journal.

The incongeniality of a big editor fighting a little editor is so apparent that we can think of no way of arriving at equity except by chalking Elam's outline upon Beirne's bold front, and not counting hits outside the lines.

HURRICANE AND HAIL.

The Mississippi Valley Generally Swept by a Hurricane.

MANY HOUSES DESTROYED BY THE STORM.

Untold Damage to Growing Crops and Property—Many Persons Injured, but None Fatally—Particulars from all Points.

From the Sunday Oregonian.

CHICAGO, July 14.—[Special.]—Specials from various points in southern Iowa, northern Missouri, and western Illinois indicate numerous, serial disturbances. In Lee county, Iowa, a cyclone yesterday afternoon swept a railway train off the track, and probably fatally injured two passengers, hurting six others, together with the conductor and the brakeman. At Ashburnes depot a train was [illegible] across the track, and the station agent badly hurt. A heavy hail storm passed near Burlington, doing great damage to crops. A very disastrous storm passed through Clinton and Scott counties, badly damaging crops. Hail stones fell the size of marbles, and some as large as hen's eggs, and so plenty in places that they could be scooped up by pailfuls. The track of the storm was three to eight miles wide. Many fences were laid completely bare. Alton, Illinois, and vicinity was much damaged by a tornado. A church was unroofed, and a house struck by lightning. Crops were greatly damaged, but it is impossible to get details.

THE STORM GENERAL.

In the neighborhood of Geneva, a hurricane some four miles wide, accompanied by hail, riddled the cornfields and standing small grain. Considerable stock was killed near Macomb, Illinois, and all uncut small grain for a width of five miles was beaten into the ground. Leaves were beaten from the trees and the stalks broken. More than half of the apple crop was beaten from the trees, grapes ruined, poultry killed and windows riddled. At Malden, Missouri, a church and school house were demolished. The towns of Burlington Junction, Elmo and Wilcox, near Maryville, Missouri, were badly wrecked. Communication is cut and all the particulars are not obtainable. It is reported from Atchison, Kansas, that Hamburg, Iowa, was totally destroyed.

In Brookings county, Dakota, hail stones two inches in diameter fell, cutting the crops to pieces. The aggregate losses in all these localities must be enormous.

THE STORM IN SOUTHERN IOWA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., July 14.—Specials to the *Nonpareil* from McPaul, Plum Hollow, Percival and Hamburg, on the Kansas City road, in Fremont county, give particulars of a frightful cyclone and terrible hail storm that visited that section at 11 o'clock to-day. Owing to damage to the telegraph the particulars are meagre to-night. At McPaul great damage was done to buildings and crops. A large two-story brick school house was demolished, and several houses were torn down; one, occupied by a family of five, in which were a woman and new born babe, was blown to pieces, but the occupants escaped serious injury. Another house near by was destroyed, but no one was hurt. Wheat in the surrounding country was completely beaten into the ground and corn, grass, and trees were leveled and cut to pieces by hail, which fell as large as hen's eggs. The depot of the Kansas City railroad at McPaul is almost a total wreck, while there is not a house in town with a whole window. It is reported that ten persons were more or less injured there and in that vicinity, but no one was killed. The storm seems to have started near Pacific Junction, took a southerly course, growing in force and power as it reached Percival, McPaul and Plum Hollow.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—The restoration of telegraph communication, which was badly broken last night, reveals the fact that the storm, a part of which swept over this city, was general in character, traversing not only a large part of Missouri, but various sections of Kansas, Iowa and Illinois. The velocity of the wind in this city was fifty miles an hour, and came apparently from nearly a due [illegible] direction, but mainly from the north and northwest. No serious individual losses were sustained, but a great number of minor ones are disclosed, in the way of damage to roofs, gable ends of houses, chimneys, gutters, signs, fences, trees, shrubbery, the whole of which will aggregate thousands of dollars. Some slight injuries to persons are reported but nobody was seriously hurt. East St. Louis suffered in the same manner, and almost two dozen cars, moving on the belt road on the river front, were blown from the track and most of them wrecked.

Belleville was badly shaken up, and a number of houses more or less injured, none seriously.

At Alton, Ills., three churches lost a part of their roofs and walls, and the Laclede hotel was dismantled. Several other buildings were slightly injured and the streets are littered with fallen trees.

AT VARIOUS POINTS.

At Sumner, Illinois, a large flouring mill was unroofed, and heavy damages caused to the machinery and stock from a deluge of rain, which ran through the building from top to bottom. Several other buildings were more or less injured.

At Carmi, Illinois, several houses were slightly shattered but no serious damage was done.

At Olney, Illinois, two churches were badly injured, large numbers of trees uprooted, and other damage done.

A dispatch from Keokuk says the storm raged fearfully through the country southwest of there. A train which left Burlington, on the Chicago, Burlington and Kansas City road, at 7:15 a. m., was blown from the track one and one-half miles south of Browning, Missouri, and the baggage car and one coach turned completely over. Conductor W[illegible] was badly hurt, and the baggage man was slightly wounded, and six passengers were injured. The latter were taken to Linneus, Missouri and cared for.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, July 14.—Meagre reports are just received of a violent storm, which swept down the Missouri river about noon today from some point between Omaha. At Hamburg, in the extreme southwestern section of Iowa, the force amounted to a tornado. Several buildings were blown down at Atchison and St. Joseph; and torrents of rain fell, accompanied by high wind. Particulars cannot yet be obtained, owing to interference with the wires.

A SCHOOL HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 14.—During a heavy thunder storm at Underhill a schoolhouse was struck by lightning, and all the children were more or less injured. The floor of the school was torn up, and the walls and ceiling wrecked. Several children were injured by splinters. The lightning rendered one girl senseless. A boy had the sole torn from one shoe, and the upper from the other. The lightning plowed great holes in the schoolhouse yard. There were a [illegible]

THE STORM IN KANSAS.

[illegible], KA., July 14.—Particulars of a tornado twelve miles from here have just been received. The Eureka flouring mills were blown down, and sheep sheds were swept away by the wind. Large hail stones fell and killed young calves and lambs. The hail cut the grass as if plowed, and a heavy rain following washed it away. The extent of the damage is not known.

LIGHTNING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NASHUA, July 14.—The residence of Joseph W. Nutt was struck by lightning to-day, and Susie L. Marsh was killed. Mrs. Nutt and children were injured by flying fragments of furniture and plaster. Several persons were injured by lightning in other places, and houses and barns were damaged.

THE STORM IN DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, July 14.—At 6 o'clock to-night the heaviest wind storm ever known in this region began and lasted about an hour and a half. The wind at one time reached sixty miles per hour. Lumber piles were blown down, and a few houses in course of erection demolished.

LATEST REPORT.

KANSAS CITY, July 14.—The storm of yesterday seems to have been general throughout northern Missouri, and there appears to have been a high wind, blowing straight rather than a tornado. At various points on the Hannibal road, for over 100 miles east, its effects were in a belt of from five to eight miles wide. Small buildings were blown down, and larger ones damaged; trees were stripped of the branches and crops considerably injured. At Jefferson City, the cell building of the penitentiary was unroofed, and a number of chimneys leveled. In the vicinity of Wyandotte the fruit trees suffered seriously and fences were destroyed. Much alarm was felt in this city, owing to threatening clouds but the storm passed without further damage than rattling a few signs about and twisting shrubbery in some parts of the city. As far as known but few persons were seriously hurt by the gale.

SEVERE STORM AT OCEAN BEACH.

OCEAN BEACH, N. J., July 14.—A severe storm accompanied by hail and lightning passed over Ocean Beach last night. A large barn was demolished by the gale and several houses unroofed. Hailstones as large as walnuts fell and many windows were broken.

STORMING NEAR PITTSBURG.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Unusual disturbance on the telegraph wires between here and Pittsburg this morning. A heavy rainstorm has raged in the vicinity of Pittsburg in the last four hours.

WELCOME RAIN.

JAMESTOWN, D. T., July 14.—There was a fine rain through the James river valley this afternoon. Crops were injured by previous drouth, but this will insure a fair yield.

STEPHEN J. DORSEY.

He Writes a Letter, Saying He Must Chalk the Legs of His [illegible].

LITTLE ROCK, July [illegible].—[Special.]—Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn, ex-congressman and editor of the *Free South*, has received the following letter from ex-Senator Dorsey, which he makes public to-day:

WASHINGTON, June [illegible], 1883.

Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn, Little Rock, Ark.

My Dear Mr. Blackburn:—I am deeply gratified, not only for your letter of congratulation, but for the consistent and manly way in which you have stood for truth and justice against an insane mob and infamous libelers. Congratulations came to me from all over the country, and from almost every country in Europe. I would like to tell you all of the details that brought it out, but which I was first called a mountain of wrong, but which has turned out to be a mole hill of nothing. I know it would be interesting, not only to you, but to every man in every honest government in the world.

THE STANDING [illegible] OF JUSTICE.

It is just possible I may show the brand[illegible] of justice across the [illegible] varnished table of infamy some of these days. If I ever do the [illegible] of truth will leave a black scorched with infamy. I would write you more [illegible], but, after three years of [illegible] from my private business I find it necessary to think [illegible] my home in New Mexico, and arrange for my family for [illegible]. Everything there is run down, and I hardly know whether I will have to rebuild the house or do as we have done before—live in a tent. I start to-night for that distant and lonely place with hope [illegible] family may be permitted to reside in a [illegible] canyon of the Rocky Mountains without a spy.

S. W. DORSEY.

"Samaritan Nervine cured me of St. Vitus Dance," said T. J. Osborn, Richmond, Va.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Distinguished Party en route to the Coast.

OMAHA, July 14.—Hon. Collingwood Schreiber, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific (Government) railway, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, Sir Alexander Campbell, minister of justice of Canada, and Miss Campbell, and several gentlemen and their secretaries, passed through Omaha to-day en route to San Francisco, whence they go to British Columbia for the Canadian Pacific railway and to transact important business connected with that enterprise. Regarding the new governor-general of Canada, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Campbell spoke in the highest terms. Some opposition to him has been engendered by the intemperate interviews of an Irish paper at Montreal, but the people of Ottawa and other places look upon his coming with the kindliest feelings. The prejudice against him by unreasonable Irishmen is owing to the fact that his father was a large landowner in Ireland, against whom there was bitter feeling. His son inherited these lands, but is said to be a kind and considerate landlord. He is a pleasant man personally, is about 37 years old, and has an interesting family.

A Sinking Ship.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The *Herald*, in its financial article says to-day the stock market was heavy, and in most cases lower at the close. The market at present is like a sinking ship, which all the pumping of the bulls fails to keep above water. In fact, they have pretty much abandoned all efforts to keep it afloat, and are getting resigned to the idea that it will have to touch bottom before a healthy and permanent rise can be established. How much deeper down this bottom is nobody seems to know. Some people mark it at five, others at fifteen or twenty points, but the almost universal opinion seems to be that it must sink deeper before it floats higher.

Apollo Commandery Off for Europe.

NEW YORK, July 14.—About one hundred members Apollo Commandery Knights Templar arrived this morning in a special train. The party is on a pilgrimage to Europe. After breakfast it marched to Fifth avenue, where it was met by one hundred members of Palestine commandery of this city, headed by a band. The latter escorted the visitors to the Anchor line steamer. About thirty gentlemen, residents of Chicago, accompanied the City of Rome down the bay in a steamer. About one hundred and sixty persons are in the party. After a European tour they will sail for home August 2.

A Rumored Failure.

BUFFALO, July 14.—It is currently reported that Frederick Smith of Tonawanda, one of the largest lumber dealers there, and recently interested to a considerable extent with J. A. Bliss, who failed and disappeared, is insolvent, authoritative statements being to the effect that his creditors will be unable to realize 25 cents on the dollar. It is stated that the different banks in this city are in for $25,100. Smith went away from home about two weeks since, and it is said he has fled.

The Taking of the Bastile.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The French national festival commemorating the capture and destruction of the Bastile, was celebrated to-day by French residents of the city. Delegates representing all the French associations met this morning, and with the Lafayette guards marched, under command of Bergevin, formerly general of commune at Paris, to the office of Abbot Lefaivre, French consul-general.

The President's Proposed Trip.

FARGO, D. T., July 14.—The presidential party will leave Rawlins on the Union Pacific the 3d of August. It will consist of President Arthur, Governor Crosby of Montana, Secretary Lincoln, General Sheridan, Chancellor Rollins of New York, and Senator Vest. They will travel over the mountains of Wyoming to the Yellowstone park, and then east over the Northern Pacific.

Tariff on Liquors Only.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A friend of General Raum, ex-commissioner of internal revenue, speaking of the effort towards the abolition of the stamp tax, is quoted as having said, a day or two ago, that the revenue to be derived from whisky and beer, would probably amount to $100,000,000, and that the repeal of all other internal revenue tax laws can be made with safety. It is the purpose of certain republican members of congress to introduce, at the next session, a bill abolishing all internal revenue taxes, except those upon malt and spirituous liquors.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Gold coin and bullion, $190,835,915; silver dollars and bullion, $114,430,761; fractional silver, coin, $26,193,856; United States notes, $54,762,569; total, $378,790,13[illegible]. Certificates outstanding—Gold, $62,276,030; silver, $73,154,811; currency, $12,770,000.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

Gotham Gossip about many Noted Stars in the Histrionic Firmament.

NEW YORK, July 14.—[Special.]—There is a dullness in eastern theatricals just now. Managers are busy forming combinations and securing companies for next season, and the intense heat has closed many theaters, which would have otherwise run plays far into August. Theatrical people promise next season to be a brilliant one.

Burch will be manager of the San Francisco minstrels next season. Luke Schoolcraft, Bob Slavin and Frank Chapman have been engaged as end men.

Fanny Davenport is still studying her part in Fedora, the production of which is looked forward to with considerable interest.

Lizzie Ellan appears in her new musical comedy "Starlight," in September.

Lawrence Barrett next season produces Schiller's "Don Carlos," adapted for the stage by the late Bayard Taylor.

The newest play out is "Shopping," which will be produced in this city next season.

The Majilton European comedy company play in America the coming season, in a farce entitled "Frolics of a Boy."

Baker and Farron have a new play for next season called "Government House."

Dickens' "Oliver Twist," with Bertha Welby as Nancy Sykes, will be put on the boards in September. The costumes will be made after Cruikshank's famous drawings.

John T. Raymond has a new comedy for next season, named "The Rocket." He produces it at Haverly's, in Chicago, in September.

One of the most successful places of amusement is the "New Casino," which presents Prince Methusalem, a promenade concert performance.

Lillian Russell has established herself in London, and her pictures are in great demand. She appears in the new opera "White Slave" early in September.

The manager of the Standard theater has just returned from Europe, where he has been securing attractions for next season. He has a piece, entitled "Justice," in which Effie Ellsler will take the leading part. Also a spectacular melodrama, which made a big hit in Paris.

Brooks has engaged Ristori for six months, to run America.

The regular season at the Standard opens in October.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH LANGTRY.

ATLANTIC, July 14.—Langtry arrived at 10:30 this morning, in her special combination parlor car, from Long Branch. Gebhardt sat in the smoking room, at the end of the car, smoking. Your correspondent was soon admitted to the charming little morning room. Mrs. Langtry came in and received her visitor cordially. She said: "I am more glad than ever to make new friends in the United States, as I leave the country on the 24th inst., to be gone until October 15th. I have earned $100,000, and my general experience with people I have met has been extremely agreeable. I have made friends who have been courteous and kind; my audiences have been appreciative, and my treatment from the gentlemen of the press has been, with but few exceptions, all I could have wished or expected. My glimpse into the institutions of the United States has not only pleased me, but has given me genuine love for them. I shall go to Cape May to-morrow morning and spend a day there, returning to Philadelphia in the evening. My summer will, of course, be mainly spent among friends in England, and when I return, about the middle of October, I shall open my season in San Francisco—a place which I have a strong desire to see. Many disagreeable comments have been made on the friendship existing between Mr. Gebhardt and myself (Mr. Gebhardt looked up quickly at this point), but it is useless to convince people against their wish."

INCOMING PASSENGERS.

The steamship Columbia sailed from San Francisco for Portland Saturday with the following passengers:

Thos Brook & wife
E K Barlow
J Smith
H Hawes & wife
S Krudell
Mr Tucker
G.P. Jeghers
A S Viers
J C Gennery
Reid W Mercer
W G Bard
W Brown
H Brown
B Brown
E H Brooks
L Schmabacher
W H Phelps
Mrs Gov Moody & family
Miss K Webster
Mrs J W Ackerson
Mrs H O Fredemann
F Fredemann
C W Johnson
T H Allen
Mrs M B Harris
J P Biven
Mrs Lou Atherton
Mrs S Lawson
A Harris
Mrs J H Farren
Mrs Williams
Mrs E Hartman
Miss M Lewis
Mrs Watkinds & child
F Wendereth
T W Gilbert & family
Will E Evert
J Carver
Mrs N Brown
H T Bullock & wife
C Richardson
J Cooper
Mrs Jewett
Mrs Gilbert
W N Nims
T J Carlyle
G Anderson & wife
N Bowner
Dr Mitchell, wf & child
W Duncan
B Cunningham
J M Levingston
Byron Jackson & wife
V Govey
C E Connor
J A Fanly
Miss Tyler
Mrs H M O'Neil
Mrs Sullivan
J E Searles and wife
Geo L Spaulding
A K Tingles
C Elsner
J Elsner
C E Sherwood
Miss M E Powers
Mrs E Smith
Mrs H H Grinnell
A M Morell wife & son
S A Watson
J M Hatsner
Dr J T Martin
Geo Keene & wife
J M May
J Darlow
T H Rooney
F Brown
G J Bartlan
C Weinberg
H E Law
J F Hough
J Heinberger
D G Walerod
W H Loring
G Clark
G H Clark
Miss Godin
Miss E Pietrak
Mrs S H Bogart
Mrs Wyatt & child
Mrs Haldebrand
J M Hartman, wf & daught
S Mulps
A M Burchert
E B Shelton
S A Pontius
H D McCartney
J B Kirkland
J B Montgomery & sister
J Grates
W H Griffin
E P Bates
P B Cornwall
Dr. M C Beahman & wife
Rev H Bohen
Geo A Irwin
L T Land
F Wh[illegible]
A S Chamberlain
Skinner Lewiss
Rev T F B Reid
Miss May Walker
Loy Tin
Mrs Connor
C E Hanks
Mrs Tyler
J Gooden
Miss Sullivan

The Flexibility of the Oath.

Washington Star.

The Hill investigation is developing a beautiful cross-firing of swearing. No matter how bad [illegible] anything may be sworn to on one side the other side will produce witnesses to swear it isn't so.

H C Hawks, San Fran

Billy Bradee, Creedmore.

PRESS WORK

Of all kinds executed [illegible]

PACIFIC COAST.

Case of Leprosy Discovered San Francisco.

FILED TO THE MARE ISLAND SUIT—
of the Anniversary of the Bastile—
The Apaches Again on the War
Path in Mexico—Etc.

From The Sunday Oregonian.

The French Celebration.

[illegible]ancisco, July 14.—To-day, the [illegible] holiday of the French people, is [illegible] by our French citizens. In honor of the [illegible] h and American flags are seen in [illegible] the city. At noon the French corvette fired a salute of twenty-one guns. [illegible] began at the Grand Opera house [illegible] afternoon. One of the most pleasing [illegible] the exercises was the unveiling of [illegible] berta, which was done to the sound [illegible] and the rolling of drums.

Another Case of Leprosy.

[illegible]h sailor, formerly in China and [illegible] was brought to this city yesterday [illegible] ffering from genuine leprosy [illegible] ord here of a white man attacked by [illegible] The first case proved fatal [illegible] decaying and falling off in bits [illegible] rd. The Swede was examined by [illegible] alth officer of San Francisco, who [illegible] ill go the same way, rotting by inches.

[illegible]er Filed to the Mare Island Suit.

[illegible] has been filed in the case of D. W. [illegible] cover possession of Mare Island from [illegible] tes. The answer claims that the [illegible] to take cognizance of the action [illegible] were not possessed of the premises [illegible] before commencement of the suit [illegible] nted a claim within the time limited [illegible] gress. The claim, therefore, has [illegible] red.

Will Appeal.

[illegible]rneys of Joshua P. Hamblin, convicted [illegible] will appeal, availing themselves of [illegible] conviction was illegal, being procured [illegible] on and not on an indictment, as required [illegible] ited States constitution.

Democratic Investigation.

[illegible]committee of the democratic state central [illegible] appointed at the last meeting to [illegible] tolings of the railroad commission [illegible] its labors the latter part of this month.

Puget Sound Passengers.

[illegible]mship Dakota sailed from San Francisco [illegible] Sound ports Friday, with the following [illegible]:

—C. A. Dayton, wife, son and daughter, Mrs. Oleveland, B. G. Noel, [illegible] son, G. Bahl, H. H. Banks, J. [illegible] sally, Ben Hogen, E. S. Smith, [illegible] son, R. Knight, H. E. Simmons, [illegible] Miss E. Vader, Mrs. A. E. Terrill, [illegible] W. A. Harris and son, Miss M. Terrell, [illegible] P. Jackson, F. N. Hoffman, H. P. [illegible] D. Hood, P. C. Hays, wife and daughter, [illegible] wife, A. J. Jones and wife, C. [illegible] McCloud, A. F. Baldwin, W. G. Jones [illegible] Revial and wife, Mrs. F. W. Stewart, [illegible] ren, T. J. Goodrich and wife, C. E. [illegible] Wallace, Mrs. H. A. Whiteside, [illegible]—A. Roberts and wife, T. Elford, [illegible] Miss Adamson, Mrs. Captain Hunter, [illegible] Father Buchard, M. B. Silver and wife, [illegible] is, B. Collison and wife, William [illegible] Miss E. McDonald, G. Randall and wife, [illegible] W. B. Kyle, F. Commins, C. E. [illegible] nnigan, Mrs. Benson, Wm. Turner and [illegible] y.

—R. W. Scott and son, Mrs. Shiel, [illegible] n, R. Dorr, wife and sister, Mrs. A. [illegible] bard, Flora Parker, W. B. Lamsford, [illegible] her and sister, Charles Corbitt, J. E. [illegible] L. Coleman, J. Abbott, H. H. Tayler, [illegible] Effie Parker, W. Davis, C. E. Scott [illegible] T. Hayden.

[illegible]ownsend—P. Connor, J. J. Evans, [illegible] th, Mrs. H. H. Lloyd and child, [illegible]

[illegible]—Miss J. Williams, J. G. Humphrey, [illegible] and wife, C. W. Brewster.

Shipping Intelligence.

[illegible], July 13—Steamer Queen of the Pacific, [illegible] forty-eight hours from Portland, [illegible] ty-nine hours, passengers and merchandise [illegible] Parkins & Co.; bark Alalanta, [illegible] ys from Port Gamble, 560,000 feet of lumber, [illegible] 000 laths, to Pope & Talbot. Clearances: [illegible] Steamers Dakota, Morse, Victoria and [illegible] Goodall, Perkins & Co.; steamer Columbia, [illegible] Astoria, O. R. & N. Co. Departures: [illegible] steamer Umatilla, Worth, Portland; [illegible] Rock, Seattle.

For Vancouver.

[illegible], July 14.—H. B. M. steam [illegible] left this port at 9 o'clock yesterday [illegible] couver via San Francisco.

ARIZONA.

The Apaches Again on the Warpath.

[illegible], July 14.—Reports from Sonora [illegible] to the effect that Apaches are raiding [illegible] of Montezuma and San Hariths, committing [illegible] order, stealing cattle, etc. An Epitaph special [illegible] Opusura states that a band of twenty [illegible] tacked the hacienda of Pareyis, six miles [illegible] Oposura, killing three men. The intelligence [illegible] brought that Colonel Bandols, stationed [illegible] so started in pursuit with thirty Mexicans [illegible] ound the bodies of three men, and kept [illegible] It is positively known that twelve murders [illegible] been committed by Apaches in the neighborhood [illegible] of Oposura since Crook took their families [illegible] Sierra Madres.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

THE CANAL A GRIEVANCE.

[illegible]on, July 14.—The Standard says the government, [illegible] sounding De Lesseps, as to whether [illegible] ation of the agreement, in regard to the Suez [illegible] is possible. It is not believed, says [illegible] ted, that De Lesseps will agree to its being [illegible] ally modified. The son of De Lesseps [illegible] summoned to Paris yesterday by [illegible] to London in a few days. It seems certain [illegible] house of commons will reject the scheme [illegible] ast thirty liberals will oppose it and [illegible] ers will abstain from voting on it. [illegible] ves will join the conservatives in opposing [illegible] at a meeting of ship owners held at [illegible] to-day a resolution condemning the government [illegible] agreement with De Lesseps were passed.

KEMPTON PARK HANDICAP.

[illegible]on, June 14.—The race for the Kempton [illegible] ly handicap to-day was won by the Duke [illegible] estminster's colt Whipper In, the Colonel [illegible] Chivalry, late Eastry Cote 2d, Colonel [illegible] Tonst Master 3d. There were twelve starters [illegible] Keene's Golden Gate, and Lord Hastings' [illegible] Lorillard's Passaic.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

[illegible]on, July 14.—Affairs in Crete, owing to [illegible] nce of the people to the payment of taxes [illegible] Commissions are being formed throughout [illegible] and to resist illegal measures of the [illegible] outbreak is expected.

FRANCE.

CELEBRATION OF THE NATIONAL FETE.

[illegible], July 14.—Extensive preparations [illegible] for the celebration of the national fete to-[illegible] y gale prevailed last night, which, to a [illegible] destroyed the decorations throughout [illegible] The unveiling, in the place Chateau d'eau, [illegible] statue of the republic, which [illegible] lief features of the day's festivities, took [illegible] orning, with appropriate ceremonies, in [illegible] ce of senators, members of the chamber [illegible] ies, municipal councilors, and the [illegible] eather during the ceremony was cloudy.

EGYPT.

THE CHOLERA.

[illegible]andria, July 14.—Thirty-eight deaths [illegible] occurred at Damietta yesterday, two [illegible] at Mahalleh and fifteen at Samanud; [illegible] tbreak of cholera at Mansurah eleven men [illegible] attached to the troops forming the cordon [illegible] and that city have died from the disease, [illegible] his staff took alarm at these deaths [illegible] The colonel has been arrested and replaced [illegible] ish officer.

[illegible]andria, July 14.—During the twenty-[illegible] ended this morning there were twenty [illegible] from cholera at Damietta, thirty-one at [illegible] twenty-seven at Samanud and one at [illegible] Three deaths have occurred in Malta. [illegible]andria, July 14.—Cholera has appeared [illegible] and Chobar, near Tantah.

A FALSE ALARM.

[illegible]andria, July 14.—Considerable alarm [illegible] by the reports that cholera has appeared [illegible] strian troops. The reports originated [illegible] tbreak of a few cases of dysentery.

CANADA.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

[illegible]awa, July 14.—A proclamation is soon [illegible] regarding the quarantining of vessels from [illegible] ranean, coming to Canadian ports. [illegible] sary on account of the spread of cholera [illegible] tian ports.

ITALY.

ON A MISSION TO ENGLAND.

[illegible], July 14.—Cardinal Howard has left [illegible] and. It is said his mission is to ascertain [illegible] ency of the views of the English government [illegible] to the founding of diplomatic relations [illegible] England and the Vatican.

GERMANY.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE.

[illegible]rlin, July 14.—Gen. Bronsart Von Schellendorf, [illegible] ter of war, has been inspecting the [illegible] eastern frontier, and has drawn up a report [illegible] ting the extension of strategic ways [illegible] ains, on a large scale.

[illegible] "Rough on Corns." 15c. Ask [illegible] plete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

MINING STOCKS REPORT.

San Francisco, July [illegible]

[illegible]ha	2 10	Grand Prize	[illegible]
[illegible] and Belcher	4 00	Mexican	[illegible]
[illegible] Con	75	Mount Diablo	[illegible]
[illegible]lion	15	Ophir	[illegible]
[illegible]fornia	3 75	Potosi	[illegible]
[illegible]llar	1 60	Savage	[illegible]
[illegible] Virginia	1 45	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
[illegible]wa Point	1 30	Union	[illegible]
[illegible]eka Con	2 25	Utah	[illegible]
[illegible]chequer	2 50	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]
[illegible]ld and Curry	[illegible]	Hale and Norcross	[illegible]

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

[illegible] PER LOAD—FROM [illegible] Green [illegible] W. H. [illegible]

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1883.

SUMMER SONGS.

To a Daisy.

[illegible] silver wheel of fate,
[illegible] silver spokes and hub of yellow,
[illegible] gentle girl, in accents mellow,
[illegible] ght our aid to find a mate?

[illegible] apt your slender spokes apart,
[illegible] out some dear acquaintance naming?
[illegible] who was he—the loved one, claiming
[illegible] choicest chamber in her heart?

[illegible] hub of golden hue
[illegible] by her finger's tender pressing,
[illegible] est, methinks, she's vainly guessing
[illegible] you prophesied were true.

[illegible] had he seen her fingertips,
[illegible] gypsy maid of wisdom magic;
[illegible] it worth a death so tragic
[illegible] the music of her lips

BANEFUL BLONDINE.

"What's the reason tingling the hair become so fashionable with ladies of [illegible]" a Post-Dispatch reporter asked of [illegible] street barber and hairdresser yesterday. The tonsorial artist smiled [illegible]ingly, shook his head and said that professional secret should ever be [illegible]ged, while one which involved the [illegible] was more than ever inviolable. [illegible] was the only recourse, and so [illegible] reporter stretched himself for a [illegible], complimented the barber upon [illegible] lightness and delicacy of his touch [illegible] times during the operation, had his [illegible] cut, indulged in a shampoo, with [illegible] and other extras, bought a [illegible] Turkish bath tickets and half a [illegible] bottles of the professor's famous [illegible]ronicon," and then, as he received [illegible] change for the $20 he had handed [illegible], he again broached the delicate [illegible]ect, this time with better effect. The [illegible]essor, mollified by the joint application of profit and flattery, invited the [illegible]orter into the back room, and there made his astonishing revelation:

"Blondine is at the bottom of it," he [illegible] in the most careful of whispers, [illegible]ing somewhat apprehensively at [illegible] lady customers who had just entered [illegible] store.

"And what may blondine be?" asked [illegible] reporter.

"Blondine is a preparation," said the [illegible]ist, taking from a shelf and exhibiting a small blue glass bottle filled with [illegible]orless liquid, "greatly in vogue [illegible]ong those ladies whom nature has de-[illegible]ed to endow with hair of the popular [illegible] shade. Its name tells what it is. It [illegible]kes blondes out of those who are not [illegible]ondes. Harmless? I should say so; [illegible] clear as water."

"So is sulphuric acid."

"But blondine ain't drunk. It's applied to the hair, whose shade it invariably converts to that beautiful golden [illegible]int which has been so fashionable of [illegible] years."

"But such a change must produce un-[illegible]tural combinations of color. Nature, [illegible] is well known, whether working on a [illegible], or a flower or a tree, or a landscape, [illegible]bines her tints in harmony. When [illegible]ature gives a woman a pair of jet black [illegible], she colors the hair to correspond. [illegible]ature, who cannot err—"

"Excuse me; nature has nothing to do [illegible] it. Fashion settles these matters, and when she decides in favor of blonde [illegible] the brunettes have to fall in line, and the only hope for them lies in blondine."

"When did the fashion for blonde hair set in?"

"Over ten years ago, and for many years the desire to be in the fashion led ladies into great extravagances. Bathing the hair in successive baths of champagne was a common practice with those who could afford it, and it generally cost $50 before the desired result was accomplished. Chemical inventors then set to work and the result was the discovery in France of a liquid, one application of which produced the change. At first this was imported, and sold readily at $10 a bottle. The price fell and kept falling until $3 or $4 was the cost, and blondined hair became quite common, and now it is manufactured in this city, and people who know where to go can buy it, when providing their own bottles, for fifty cents an ounce."

"How is it applied?"

"Simply as cantharides. Of course at first hair-dressers claimed that great care was required in its application, but ladies were not slow to learn this with a little care they could use it with safety, and a very profitable branch of business showed signs of [illegible] away in a year or so."

"But what has all this to do with the mingling of ladies' hair?"

"Everything. Between you and me, this blondine plays the mischief with the hair. It kills it dead. I don't mind telling you that, now that the druggist is getting about all the profit out of its sale. And I have heard lately of one or two cases of sickness said to have been caused by its use, though none of my customers have ever suffered in that way. It has taken the ladies a long time to find this out, but they seem to know it at last, and a very large majority of the many shingled heads that you see belong to ladies whose hair or health has been affected by blondine. These are, in many cases, ladies of fashionable society, and their example has been followed by others who have never used the stuff. Anyhow, the fate of blondine is sealed. Light hair is not so fashionable as it was, and its artificial production is now mainly carried on by ladies of the demi-monde."

At a druggist's establishment on Washington avenue the reporter learned that the chemical used in the manufacture of blondine is peroxide of hydrogen, which is imported from England. The chemist supplying the information stated that absolutely no danger to health arose from using the wash, but that its action upon the hair was most deleterious. "It virtually destroys its vitality," he said; "the pale color it assumes being obtained at the price of all the life-giving liquids which flow into the hair. There are other washes which produce the same effect as blondine, only more gradually. Any of the alkalies, as, for instance, carbonate of soda, salts of tartar, or ammonia, will turn the hair to a yellow reddish tint which some ladies prefer to the golden hue produced by the blondine."

"How much does it sell for?"

"Three dollars for a four-ounce bottle. Some dealers sell it cheaper, but then the cheapest is not always the safest."

"Then there are some dangerous blondine?"

"That which we sell is perfectly innocuous, except as far as its action on hair is concerned."

Not having within his acquaintance a lady in society whose tresses have borrowed sunlight from the blondine bottle, the reporter called upon a lady out of society who readily told what she knew about it. Her hair was cut close to her head, which gave her really handsome classical features the rather masculine expression which belongs to the lady whose hair has been banged all round.

"It was," she said, "the society ladies who first began to bleach their hair. Indeed, you may not believe it, but all those feminine follies are introduced by them; we are only the imitators in such matters. It used to cost us $100 at first to have it done, but it got cheaper as soon as the blondine came in. You can buy it now for $1 a two-ounce bottle, and about three bottles will bleach the hair, but I don't want any more of it. I used it for two years and I'm certain that if I hadn't had my hair cropped last week, I'd be in a lunatic asylum to-day."

"What were the symptoms?"

"Loss of memory at first, which increased rapidly; then headache, which became unendurable. Finally I went to the doctor, who found that my system was thoroughly poisoned. Then I called on the barber, and you see what he did," said the lady, passing her hand over her cropped head.

"Who used to apply the blondine?"

"Those who bleached their hair applied it themselves of late. There used to be a colored woman named Mary Young, who did an immense business at one time bleaching hair. She used to charge one dollar an application, and she had about sixty customers whose hair she touched up every week. She was making a fortune very fast, but one day she took suddenly sick and died. The blondine killed her."

"Do you know of any other cases of injury from its use?"

"I don't know of any one using it who was not injured. I know a half dozen whose health was permanently ruined, and one girl who was driven crazy by it. We're all of us shutting down on blondine, and if we have got to have blonde hair we're just going to get shaved and wear wigs."

The next place visited was the office of Dr. Joseph H. Moore, at No. 2338 Olive street. Said the doctor:

"Most decidedly I do know something about the effects of blondine which is, perhaps, the most pernicious article that is employed by ladies in self adornment. I will just mention two cases which came under my own observation. One of these was that of a young married lady whom I attended personally. She was suffering from intense pains in the head and back of the neck, which, she said, began shortly after she had commenced to use blondine and grew until they became so excruciating that her mind was threatened. Her description of the pain was that it seemed as though successive strokes of lightning passed through her skull, entering deep into the brain and passing down the cervical column. The only relief she could obtain was by pressing her hands simultaneously against the top of her head and the back of her neck. I ordered her to refrain from the further use of the blondine and since then she has improved, but the effects of the poisoning are still at times seriously felt. The strength of a liquid which can destroy the life and color of the hair in a single application can easily be imagined and its absorption by the skin led to a derangement of nerve centres of most dangerous nature. Pain endured by the patient was purely of a neuralgic nature which showed that the nerves were affected. The other case was that of a demi-mondaine who had gone through all the agony I have already described, and, reaching that stage of the disease where physical and mental endurance ends, had become a raving maniac. She was taken to the Lunatic Asylum, where after remaining some six months, she improved sufficiently to admit of her removal. I have learned since, however, that her health is permanently shattered. These are the only cases of which I have personal knowledge, but I have been credibly informed of several others, among them that of a well known lady, who lost one of her eyes through using the blondine. Other less severe results of its use have been brought to my attention, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing the blondine as a most dangerous agent, the employment of which cannot fail to prove detrimental to health, while its continued application may result in lunacy or death.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The awful crack of the murderer's pistol is still heard in every direction, and especially southward, while the brutal practice of lynching prisoners before trial, by mobs, who are themselves criminals of the worst type, seems to be spreading in the West.—N. Y. Post.

Five beggars, sailing from Jerusalem, were arrested at Mansfeld, June 20th, and were found to have $500 in gold coin, checks for $100 and a registered letter receipt showing that a large sum of money had been sent by them to Jerusalem.

A land sink occurred at the head of Swift creek, in Hamilton county, Florida, a few days ago, large pine trees disappearing below the surface.

MONTANA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

A Big Corporation Organized to Supply the Treeless Regions with Timber.

Deer Lodge New Northwest.

It is a well known fact that almost from Missoula to Pend d'Oreille lake, a distance of 250 miles, the Northern Pacific traverses the most magnificent belt of white and yellow pine, fir, cedar and tamarack there is between Minnesota and Puget Sound. Even this side of Missoula as far as McCarty's bridge there are fine forests. Each alternate section of this timber land on a belt eighty miles wide belongs to the Northern Pacific company. It is more valuable than cleared land. There is an eager market for its lumber from The Dalles to Miles City, and we doubt not also down the Utah and Northern into Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Wyoming. It is the interest of the N. P. company to supply these markets with all the lumber they demand, the company having not only the transportation but the product itself as a source of revenue. It is also to its interest to preserve these forests from wasteful cutting and fires. There has, therefore, been organized and incorporated recently what is known as the Montana Improvement Company with a capital stock of $2,000,000, and this company has made a contract with the Northern Pacific company to handle the lumber business above indicated, the contract running for twenty years. The improvement company agree to cut and keep an adequate quantity of lumber on line of the road in the forest to supply all demands for lumber at every principal point between The Dalles and Miles City, to establish and maintain lumber yards at all these places, and to protect as far as possible the railroad company's lands from spoliation of fires. The railroad company is to be paid stumpage for all timber cut and reserves the absolute right to limit and control the amount to be cut. It has also the option to haul and store, at the selling points selected at its own time and convenience, thus enabling it to utilize empty cars and light trains in transit without interfering with the regular traffic. This will enable transportation at immensely less rates and is advantageous to both companies.

The enterprise is one of the largest and most promising ever undertaken in Montana. Among the most prominent of the stockholders are E. L. Bonner, J. H. Robertson, R. A. Eddy, A. B. Hammond, and Washington Dunn. The names are sufficient assurance that the Montana Improvement Company can handle the project in hand, and the scheme has on its face the evidence that "there's millions in it." The eight mills recently employed in sawing ties, timbers, etc., for the construction of the Northern Pacific road are already nearly all at work cutting lumber for this enterprise. They have already about six million feet cut, stacked and seasoning, and are adding to the quantity 250,000 feet a day. About 175 to 200 men will be employed by the company. Whether the result will be a decrease in the price of lumber along the line indicated remains to be seen, but one thing is certain, there will, after the road is completed, be no scarcity of seasoned lumber in the towns, where the company establish yards. We believe, as yet the company has not formally designated its officers, but the contracts are all closed, and the business is in operation.

Rawdon's Russia Salve meets with wonderful success in all cases of skin disease. Try it.

GOD REVEALED TO THE SOUL IN CHRIST.

By Rev. H. K. Hines, D. D., Delivered in East Portland M. E. Church at 11 A. M.

Text: Luke ix. 19, 20—"Whom say the people that I am? They, answering, said: John, the Baptist; but some say Elias, and others say that one of the old prophets is risen again. He said unto them, But whom say ye that I am? Peter, answering, said: The Christ of God."

Who is Christ and what are his teachings? What is he, and what are his doctrines to men? I have, for nearly 200 years seen questions that have stirred the deepest thought of men. The answers to them have widely differed. Christ has not been the same to all men. When he was living, when men looked into his face, listened to his words, saw his deeds, he was not. With a strange power over men, compelling their attention they differed widely as to both his being and his work. This text shows this. Profoundly impressed by him, and feeling the strange thrall of his power upon him, yet some said he was John the Baptist; some said he was Elias; and some said he was one of the old prophets risen again. It has ever been thus. Most that have attempted to read him, misread him.

Perhaps, also, he was not the same to any one man at different periods of his life. As experience has deepened and broadened, and life has touched deeper mysteries, and the soul has developed to new spiritual susceptibilities, Christ has grown more into an ever-filling spirituality, and new forms and deeper realizations of his indwelling presence have been cognized by the soul.

The answer to the questions we have proposed will depend largely on where you find it. If you find it in the lower of moral life where moral distinctions are obliterated, where the spiritual life is swallowed up in the animal passions, there is nothing real to the mind. His name is only thought of as a by-word, thrown on ribald tongues, in deed jest and jeer, into the seething stream of coarse and polluted speech.

If you ascend a little higher to where conscience begins to recognize moral distinctions, to where the soul begins to assert itself as loftier than appetite, and you do not hear the blank and utter negation of the former answer, his name is treated with respect; his character and work are given the tribute of admiration.

Go higher still, to where mind masters matter, to where brain is king of brawn, where the rational dominates the animal and the answer is higher still. Rousseau's comparison of Jesus and Socrates, ending with that almost Christian confession—"Socrates died like a philosopher; Jesus Christ like a God," was in that higher realm of intellectual apprehension of his character and work. Diderot's memorable sentence is in the same high strain:—"He called himself the son of God, and who dare say that he was not." Ascending, yet, and going beyond these comes Renan, who, in closing his "Life of Jesus," says: "The eternal glory, in every order of grand achievement is to have laid the first stone. * * * Jesus will remain in religion the creator of its pure sentiment. The sermon on the mount will never be surpassed. No revolution will lead us not to join the grand intellectual and moral line at the head of which beams the name of Jesus. * * * For thousands of years the world will depend on thee. Banner of our conflicts, thou shalt be the standard about which our hot set battle shall be given. A thousand times more alive, a thousand times more beloved than during thy passage here below, thou shalt become the corner-stone of humanity so entirely that, to tear thy name from this world, would be to rend it to its foundations."

These words leave us on sublime heights; the highest to which rationalistic philosophy ever climbed. But there is a higher summit that we want a few moments to ascend. We have gone as far as we can, as far as we can find path or foothold in this direction.

Once in ascending Mount Hood I found the way I had taken led to a summit, but not to the summit of the mountain. I must go back and take another path or miss standing on the apex of the world. Rousseau, Diderot, Renan can lead us no higher, but I see the untrod summit in the clouds. Let us try to reach it.

To express himself to man so that we can spell out his name, understand and partake his nature, is the great effort and end of God's moral administration. God is everywhere; everywhere perfect as God. This is an essential truth. Humanity's foot must not stray beyond God's surrounding presence. Is this a mystery? Granted. But nothing is false because mysterious, and it may almost be said that nothing is true that is not mysterious. You cannot stumble me with mysteries. See. Pervading all nature there is a subtle impalpable something that fills earth, rock and river, sea and shore. It smites to death when its bolt falls from the sky. It thrills along the whispering wire, over continents and under oceans. It is everywhere in height and depth, in the center and on the verge of all things. It is electricity. See. There is another potency—I will not use the word force—that rounds the dewdrop on the roseleaf and spheres a world in its orbit; it binds suns and systems to their centers and holds the mote in the air. Gravitation.

See again. My own soul has something of that presence. While I am speaking to you, standing before you, my thoughts swing round the world. My eye looks into the open gates of the Orient, over the swarming plains of India, of China, of Japan. In a pulse's beat I am back and looking on the graves of my kindred under the skies of the Occident. Now I tread the plains of Bethlehem, now walk the shores of Galilee, now stand on Calvary. Thought is an omnipresence. Without God—an intelligent omnipresence; behind these mysteries in nature and in myself I am stumbled beyond recovery. With him I have the key to all solutions. God is around me, above me, beneath me, within me, making himself known to me.

There are only three ways by which I can grasp him; or, certainly, if there are others, I have not yet learned them. His works, his words, his spiritual indwelling. The first two are provisional and preliminary, they reveal God objectively, leading us toward, until they lead us into the subjective revelation of him in our own souls.

Following this order, Christ is first revealed objectively—pictorially—to us. Have you not observed that the first three gospels—Matthew, Mark and Luke—deal almost entirely in the objective life of Jesus? They show you what he did; they tell you what he said. John shows you what he was—is. The first show you him as a mighty force, doing; John as a saving life, indwelling. The new life; the being born again, reveals itself first, and almost if not quite alone, in John. John leads us out of the objective into the subjective, and makes "God in Christ," and through Christ God in saved man, in sanctified humanity that to which the others point and lead. Myriads, symbols, sacraments, all forms are in the objective order; in the "schoolmaster" line; "to bring up to Christ" "in us the hope of glory."

I will not, I know, be thought uncharitable, if I suggest that largely the Christian world has not yet reached the era of John's gospel. Many of them, indeed, are stopping in that of John the forerunner. "I," said he, "baptize you with water." Mine is an era of symbol, of pictorial representation, of art. "He shall baptize with the holy ghost and with fire." His is the era of reality of fact, of reality of indwelling, subjective life.

"Fire" is God's emblem in direct relation to the soul. When Moses was to be lifted from the fold and path of the shepherd, and given a leadership over God's mighty millions in their journey homeward towards the land of promise, in the fire of the burning bush, and in fires of trembling mount, God empowered him for his day and duty. When Isaiah's lips were to be tuned to escape as yet unsung and prophecies as yet unspoken, "one of the seraphims with a live coal which he had taken with the tongs from off the altar" touched his lips. When the disciples secured the empowerment of pentecost it was with "cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them." And they were "filled with the holy ghost." They were filled, not as a vessel is filled with water, but as heated steel filled with fire, all through and all pervaded, until itself is fire; until, perhaps, it may melt away on the universal fires. Is not that that baptism with which he—the Christ—"shall baptize you?"

God is only known objectively until he is thus known. This is God in man; the real, living subjective manifestation of God to the soul.

Now we have reached the summit that was hidden in the clouds when we said good bye to Rousseau and Diderot and Renan on the lower altitude. There is one only path to it—the path of the Christian's faith, the Christian's consciousness. We are higher than "John the Baptist," higher than "one of the old prophets risen from the dead," above all shadows and all sacraments, on the height, than which there is no higher pinnacle of Peter's grand, crowning, steadfast faith—"Thou art the Christ of God."

> "Here the whole deity is known,
> Here the invisible appears in sight,
> And God is seen by mortal eye."

And when at length we step from this summit of faith and experience, upon the streets of gold, within the walls of jasper and of pearl, it will not be the glitter and the glory, not the diamond and the opal that will hold our vision in the trance of wonder and delight. No! It will be God in Christ and Christ in God, the all and in all forever.

Spoliation of Precious Woods.

American Trade Journal.

The extensive tracts of precious woods covering the coast region of Mexico, are beginning to attract their merited attention. One authority from whom the writer has obtained information, states that both the Pacific and Gulf coast of the Mexican republic contain extensive tracts of the finest cabinet woods, from which, however, only small quantities are exported. The woods, which in American markets would be in constant demand at highly remunerative prices, are recklessly burned as common fuel. If a company was organized for the large export of these woods to the United States and Europe the result would certainly be gratifying. It is strange that such export as exist for these woods finds an almost exclusively European market, and measures are now in hand by which European capitalists will establish a line of steamers for their special trade. The United States can enjoy even better advantages as soon as the facts of the case are realized in this country. While agents of prominent timber houses are frequently dispatched to explore more southern markets, and vessels frequently enter American ports laden with the precious woods from remote regions of South America, the valuable and important Mexican supplies remain completely neglected. Much of this is owing to lack of industry in Mexico, and failure to make these products known to buyers.

Concerning this same trade in furniture woods, the subjoined facts are interesting. The traffic of the United States in tropic timber is steadily becoming more important and valuable. Fleets of freight steamers and of fast sailing schooners and of brigs from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, pry into every bay, river and creek along the coasts of intertropical America, and exchange the cargoes of northern produce and breadstuffs, for tropical woods of all descriptions. The dye-wood trade was one of the most valuable branches of the vast American commerce monopolized by Spain during the colonial regime. Annual fleets visited the ports at Campeachy, Tabasco, Yucatan, Belize, Honduras, Costa Rica, the Isthmus of Panama, and the northern shores of Columbia and Venezuela, and after discharging their freight of European goods, loaded with tropic products, principally dye and furniture woods. From Spain these articles were reshipped to different European countries. Thus for more than two hundred years the forests of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean coasts of Central and South America, together with those of Jamaica, of Cuba, and of Hayti, have supplied to Europe their rich timbers of tropic timber.

But at length the supply in many places has begun to diminish, but not the quantity of wood spontaneously produced. The rivers, creeks and bays that indent the coast or empty their waters into the Gulf of Caribbean have at length become almost denuded of trees. The wood-cutters find their trade less profitable, for, as the neighboring forests are farther from the coast, transportation of logs to the places of shipment has become an important element of expense. For that reason the governments of the several Spanish American republics which are washed by the gulf and Caribbean sea are bending their efforts towards bringing about rail communication between their seaports and interior cities, Mexico, Guatemala, Spanish Honduras, British Honduras, Guatemala, Spanish Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Columbia and Venezuela have begun or have projected the construction of railroads which will penetrate the vast forests, and bring to the coast at a minimum rate of freight, cedar, sapodilla, mahogany, zapote, palm, logwood and all the various kinds of dye and furniture woods in use, besides many others [illegible] not yet introduced.

The family scrap-bag: Don't strike matches on oil painting. Old overalls make very nice summer scarfs. Never beat the door-mat on the piazza [illegible]. Never cut oil-cloth with a new pair of scissors. To remove mildew from [illegible], use a rat-tail file. An old starch can painted green makes a nice jardiniere. Always remember that old boot legs make good hinges. To destroy the smell of paint, pour kerosene on the floor. [illegible] on a carving-knife to sharpen it on the window sill. Never remove a cork from a bottle with the prong of a carving-fork. To remove varnish from the piano legs, let the children play in the parlor [illegible].

A fir tree was cut at Munroe & Monroe's camp on the Leary slough, near Samish river, producing four logs of remarkable dimensions. The first measured 24 feet in length and 6 feet 11 inches in diameter, and contained 5,625 feet of lumber. The second was 34 feet long, 6 feet 11 inches in diameter, and contained 4,709 feet. The third, 34 feet long, 5 feet 6 inches in diameter, and contained 4,212 feet. And the fourth was 34 feet long, 5 feet 1 inch in diameter, and scaled 4,770 feet—making a grand total of 19,286 feet. This is one of the largest trees cut in this section during the present year.

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Summer Resort.

NOW OPEN FOR RECEPTION OF GUESTS. Table supplied with all the market affords. The pure air and well known curative qualities of the water make this the most desirable health resort on the coast. Camp grounds in good order. Well supplied with swings, dancing hall, etc. Good supply of provisions, cigars, tobacco, etc., at the store on reasonable terms.

Stages leave Oregon City Monday, Wednesday and Friday, after arrival of morning train, returning alternate days. Fare $1 50 each way.

Address M. L. McLERAN, Wilhoit, or McLERAN BROS., Portland. [illegible]

GRIMES' CLATSOP BEACH FAMILY RESORT now open for the season. Address
28jlm G. K. GRIMES, Seaside.

JOHN P. WATSON, Portland.   WILL WRIGHT, San Francisco.

WATSON, WRIGHT & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MERCHANDISE & SHIP BROKERS,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

SOLE AGENCIES

J. J. Wood's Starch Co., Columbus, Ohio;
Damman Tobacco Co., St. Louis, Mo.,
Jos Schlitz Milwaukee Lager Beer;
J. Mottat & Co., Grasse, France;
Warner & Merritt, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. P. Adams & Co., Boston, Mass.,
August Pollack, Wheeling, West Va.
E. R. Pogue, Durham, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS

Produce, Wool, Hides, Flour, Wheat, etc.,

SOLICITED.

20 NORTH FRONT ST.,

Portland, Oregon. P. O. Box [illegible]
11jtm-wlsm

THE CITY DRY GOODS STORE

FINEST GOODS

LOWEST PRICES

147 THIRD STREET

E. E. McCLURE,

DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

Dressed and Undressed, Pickets, Laths, Shingles, etc.

Office and Yard—E. B. cor. Yamhill and Front streets, Portland, Or.

Spruce, Cedar and Moldings always on hand.

TO ROOFERS.

"DEAN" CHARCOAL TERNE PLATES.

Just arrived per bark "Ryedale," from Liverpool and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
MEYER WILSON & CO.

Parties taking delivery from the dock will save money, as after the [illegible] has been stored an addition will be made to the price. [illegible]

EVERDING & FARRELL,

DEALERS IN

Hay, Straw, Bran and all Kinds of Feed.

Alder and Front Streets, Portland.

CITY OF PORTLAND.

On or about July [illegible] we intend opening our new store, Nos. 69, 71, 73, Morrison street, between Third and Fourth streets, under the above name, "City of Portland." For the last three months we have sold out all our remnants and stock from last season, and the new establishment will contain nothing but the LATEST in Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, comprising a well selected stock of Foreign Novelties.

We add to our business an ART ROOM, under the supervision of Miss Se[illegible], the popular needle-work teacher. Lessons will be given at reasonable rates, and our Fall Stock will be well assorted with Wools and all the materials necessary for Fancy Work.

[illegible] SALMON.

Dayton, Hall & Lamberson

[illegible] FIRST ST., PORTLAND, (Telephone No. 141)

Shelf Hardware and Tools

AT WHOLESALE.

Furniture, Furniture.

L. F. POWERS, FURNITURE MANUFACTURER.

The largest and most complete [illegible] of fine, medium and low-priced furniture in the city, consisting of Parlor, [illegible] and Chamber Sets, both of Eastern and my own manufacture. Also a large and well selected stock of

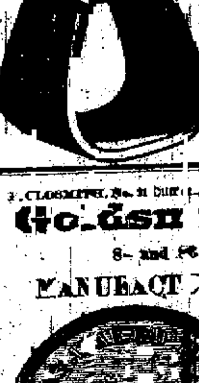
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Upholstery, Wall Paper and Bedding.

[illegible] GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Intending purchasers [illegible] their interest by inspecting my stock before purchasing.

NOS. 185, 187 AND 189 FIRST ST. AND 184 SECOND ST.

[illegible]



Established 1858.

E. SHERLOCK, Successor to S. SHERLOCK

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

SADDLERY [illegible]

Also a Complete Assortment of

HEAVY CALIFORNIA TREES,

For Stockmen's Saddles.

N. E. Cor. Oak and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon

AGENT FOR

[illegible]

J. CLOSMITH, No. [illegible], New York.   J. LOEWENBERG, Portland, Oregon

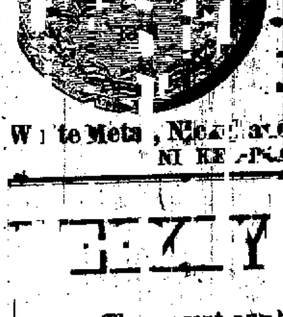
Goldsmith & Loewenberg,

8- and [illegible] Front St. Cosmopolitan Block, Portland, Or.

MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES AND RANGES,

IMPORTERS OF

METALS,



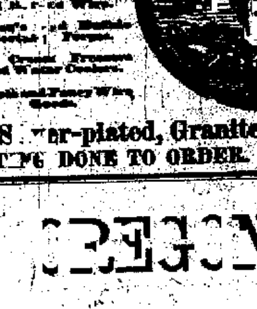
Plumbers, Gas, Steam Fitters' and Tinners' Supplies.

Galvanized and Painted [illegible] Wire.

[illegible]

[illegible] Coolers.

[illegible] Wire Goods.



White Metal, Nickel and Silver-plated, Granite Iron Ware.

NICKEL PLATING DONE TO ORDER.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN.

The current number contains an unusual amount of

EASTERN, FOREIGN & PACIFIC COAST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS,

DAILY REPORTS FROM THE CAPITOL,

STATE TERRITORIAL and LOCAL NEWS MATTERS from our corps of correspondents.

AN EXCELLENT NUMBER TO SEND EAST

SUBSCRIBE!

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

CONTAINS

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES, LATE LOCAL NEWS

GOSSIP AND A GREAT VARIETY OF SELECTED MATTER.

Leave orders for paper and advertisements at business office.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

C. JANION & CO., Liverpool, Eng.   R. C. JANION, Victoria, V. I.

R. C. JANION & SON,

Portland, Or.,

Importers and Commission Merchants

Receive consignments of

Coal, Tin Plates, Pig Iron, Salt, Fire Bricks, Rags, Chemicals, [illegible], Wines and Liquors, etc.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO.,

Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants,

AGENTS FOR

Columbia River Candle Fish.

18 NORTH FRONT ST.

MEYER WILSON & CO., San Francisco, Cal.   WILSON, MEYER & CO., Liverpool, Eng.

MEYER, WILSON & CO.,

(Successors to Rodgers, Meyer & Co.) Portland, Or.

Shipping and Commission Merchants.

Liberal advances made on shipments of Wheat and Flour. Orders executed by our direct line of sailing ships from Liverpool to Portland: J. B. White & Bro's Cement, Pig Iron, Coal, Coke, English Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags and Bagging, Tin and Terne Plates, etc.

J. O'CONNOR,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE,

Ship Stores, Game and Grain Feed, Foreign and Domestic Fruits.

Corner Front and Washington Streets.

KELLY, DUNNE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES,

GLASS, BRUSHES, ETC.,

42 Front St., Portland.

[illegible] Send for our New Price List.

DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S

G & G

Preventive and Cure, for either Sex.

This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet or nauseous, mercurial or poisonous medicines to be taken internally. When used as a preventive by either sex, it is impossible to contract any venereal disease; but in the case of those already unfortunately afflicted with Gonorrhea and Gleet, we guarantee 3 boxes to cure, or we will refund the money. Price by mail, postage paid, $2 00 per box, or 3 boxes for $5 00. Written guarantees issued by all authorized agents.

Dr. Felix Le Brun & Co. Sole Props.

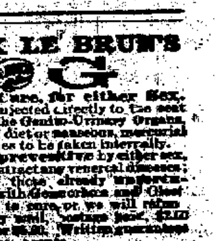
WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.,

Authorized Agents,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

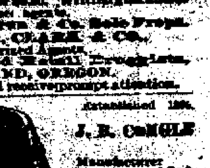
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.



Established 1856.

J. B. CONGLE

Manufacturer and Importer of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Saddlery Hardware, etc., [illegible] Front St., and [illegible] goods. Goods [illegible] and [illegible] Country orders solicited [illegible].



SWAYNE'S OINTMENT ITCHING PILES

SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for fifty cents; 3 boxes $1 25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

ZAN BROTHERS,

[illegible]

Nos. 15 and 16 [illegible] Front St.

CANDLE FISH,

Or OOLACHAN.

Choice and Palatable; pronounced Superior to the Sardine.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

NO. 7238.

[illegible]ance Co.

[illegible]er

[illegible]NT.

[illegible]NS.

[illegible] in this Company [illegible]

F. ZANOVICH
C. M. WIBERG
ANDREW ROBERTS
M. ZANOVICH
S. M. MEARS.

[illegible]NCE.

[illegible] July 20, 1883.

[illegible]REGON

[illegible] Insurance Co.

[illegible]D, OREGON.

[illegible]
W. S. LADD,
HENRY FAILING,
N. W. [illegible]
L. WHITE,
[illegible] President.
Vice President.
Secretary.

[illegible] rates.
[illegible]

[illegible]ERSEY MARINE COMPANY,

[illegible]

[illegible] $10,000,000

[illegible]

PORTLAND, OR.
[illegible] GROVILLE, Agent.

[illegible] NORTHERN [illegible]
London and Edinburgh

[illegible]

[illegible]CE COMPANY

[illegible] MARINE.

[illegible] $750,000.

[illegible] FOR OREGON,
[illegible] Portland, Oregon.
[illegible] S. MEARS, Agent.

[illegible] National Fire [illegible]urance Co.

[illegible] $14,000,000

[illegible] shareholders [illegible]

[illegible] 100,000

[illegible] CO., Gen'l Agents.

[illegible] TERRITORY

[illegible] INSURANCE

[illegible]Y.

[illegible] $5,000,000.

[illegible] of stockholders.

[illegible] Portland.

[illegible]N & CO.,

[illegible] D and F,

[illegible]

[illegible] MERCHANTS OF

[illegible] Retail

[illegible]LISHMENT,

[illegible]

[illegible]N & CO.,

[illegible] D and [illegible]

[illegible]EGON.

[illegible] & CO.,

[illegible]

[illegible]OWS.

[illegible]

[illegible]SEWARE COUNTERFEITS.

[illegible]

[illegible]Y.

[illegible] JUST RE[illegible]

[illegible] PROWELL & CO.

[illegible] They had been paid [illegible] cents per hour, [illegible] made a demand for [illegible] additional.

[illegible] happy to say Dr. [illegible] "[illegible] Cure has [illegible] of four years standing." [illegible], Atty. at [illegible], Ill. [illegible] Endorsed by physicians.

[illegible] whooping Cough with the happiest effect. I have used it in my own family for many years; in fact, always have a bottle in the medicine closet ready for use."

Edward Spencer, journalist and author, died at Baltimore Tuesday.

Samaritan Nervine relieves the brain of morbid fancies. It's a pure family medicine.

DAYTON, July 17.—[Special.]—At 1:50 this afternoon fire was discovered bursting through the roof of the upper story of Weinhard's brewery on the river bank north of Watt's mill. Very little water, for it burned like tinder. The loss is about $6000, insured in the South British and National for $4000. Harry Armers, a clerk, overheated himself while running with the engine. All the doctors think not seriously. The fireman was run over by a truck, but not seriously injured.

[illegible] Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

At New York, on Tuesday, the building occupied by Bernard H. Smith, manufacturer of [illegible], etc. burned. Loss $80,000.

WOLFSVILLE, N. C.—Dr. L. G. McLaughlin says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for vertigo and [illegible] feel like a new man."

speak in the most determined manner to the effect that nothing except a full concession to their demands will avert the strike. This afternoon President Thomas T. Eckert, of the Western Union, sent a long dispatch to Colonel R. C. Clowry, general superintendent, which seems a pretty plain indication that the company does not intend to accede to the operators' demands.

Buckle's Salve is the universal remedy for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and flesh wounds.

the united states attorney [illegible] that service on his assistant was [illegible]

[illegible] Wells' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures [illegible]

[illegible] Alpha [illegible] 15 years [illegible] lake [illegible]

[illegible]

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1883

THE OLD TICKET

Our special dispatches during several days past have had much to say about a growing demand in the democratic party for the old ticket. The movement is characterized by the adroit and furtive methods through which your Uncle Sam Tilden has acquired national fame. Indiana is just now the central point of the game; first because Indiana is a close and doubtful state, and second because McDonald lives there and Hendricks lives there. The McDonald presidential boom has acquired some magnitude and momentum, and the sharp, clever and cunning manager of Gramercy Park thinks it high time to check its headway. This is to be done by playing one of the favorite sons of Indiana against the other. Hendricks for a long time has been declaring that he was done with politics. He has wanted it understood that he had put away all the ambitions and vanities of political life. But Tilden, who has recently called to his house certain confidential scribes and caused them to write to the country a story of the renewal of his youth, has found a way to reawaken the interest of his partner on the old ticket in sublunary things. If McDonald comes up Hendricks suffers a permanent eclipse. But upon the final test it is found that Hendricks is not yet ready for oblivion. The wisdom of the poet who questioned whether any one, a prey to dumb forgetfulness, would willingly resign this pleasing anxious being, Mr Tilden seems to have employed to call his old associate back to the world. The desire to be president never forsakes the man whom it once possessed, and Tilden therefore, though older than Hendricks, needs no prompting for his part, but the desire to be vice president may be mortal and therefore may need a timely stimulant. This is now applied to Hendricks in the cry for the old ticket, which proves a sort of flattery that reaches even the dull cold ear of death, and as a consequence we hear from Hendricks a virtual recantation of the old resolve to have no more to do in any circumstances with political life. Senator Voorhees therefore, who has been pushing McDonald for the presidency on the supposition that Hendricks was wholly out of the way, is astounded by a statement from Hendricks himself that Voorhees had no authority to say that he (Hendricks) would not be a candidate in 1884. In consequence of these cunning movements of the prestidigitateur of New York there is a lively buzz in the democratic camp all over the union.

But can these dry bones live? The show of vitality may be deceptive. Galvanic effects may be mistaken for manifestations of life. Some sparks of their wonted fires may slumber in the ashes of "the old ticket," and possibly by liberal application of wood, hay and stubble, with plenty of wind, they may be blown into a flame. But the resources of the deft and subtle manager are more potent for getting up the degree of heat necessary to warm a convention to the point of making a nomination than for keeping up the fervor and spirit of the people to the day of election. There are many signs that Mr Tilden is working again upon his old methods. The report by Watterson of the visit to Tilden's house and the account given of his robust health are followed by a chorus of editors on the Wabash and in New York calling for the old ticket, and Hendricks reviving Hendricks when the test comes is found to be as willing as the ever ready Barkis. McDonald, who supposed he was going to have it all his own way, finds the ground slipping from beneath his feet even in Indiana. The fraud of '76 is to be the cry to conjure with. An enthusiastic editor on the Wabash exclaims: "Election of no democrat except Tilden could wipe out the fraud of '76, and until that is done American history will be unsymmetrical." It is painful to reflect after reading this, that the opportunity was neglected in 1880 to remove this lopsidedness from our history.

It is easily apparent that the democratic party is not in position to make much of the "fraud cry." It didn't take "the old ticket" in 1880, just the time it ought to have done so if there was anything in it, because it was feared the fraud issue would prove a two edged sword, a boomerang, or other dangerous weapon which might wisely be left alone. It has always been asserted by democrats that the votes of certain southern states were counted by fraud for the republican candidates, but on the other hand it was then and still is as firmly believed by republicans that these votes were justly secured to Hayes and Wheeler in spite of frauds that nearly caused their loss, and moreover it is as firmly believed that the votes of other states which were counted for Tilden and Hendricks—notably Mississippi and Alabama—would have been given to Hayes and Wheeler also had there been a semblance of ordinary fairness in the elections. The cry of "fraud," therefore, will be impotent because it will not move republicans, and democrats will not need it to stimulate their zeal. Again it will be successfully met by recital of the history of the attempt to steal the vote of Oregon and by republication of those gems of literature known as the cipher dispatches. Even in 1880 the democratic party thought it prudent to turn its back on these incidents and the old ticket by giving General Hancock the nomination. If there is any reason to suppose the old ticket would be stronger in 1884 than it was thought to be in 1880, such reason has not yet been stated. That it would be as strong as it proved in 1876 there is every reason to doubt. The country knows more about Mr Tilden and his political methods than it did then and this knowledge does not give him additional moral support. It is well known also that the heavy vote he received in every northern state was due largely to republican dissatisfaction with the Grant administration. Tammany too supported Tilden in 1876, and one of the arguments against "the old ticket" in 1880 was the proclamation of Tammany, through John Kelly, that it not only would not support Tilden but would do everything in its power to defeat him. This quarrel has not yet been composed, and though Tammany is not now the power it once was it is still a power for a democratic national convention to fear.

It is probable that republicans generally would be glad to see Tilden and Hendricks nominated. In such a contest they would regard the democratic party as being on lower ground and supported by less moral strength than if McDonald or Thurman bore the standard of the party.

It is said that a great many petitions for divorce are pending here and in other principal towns of Oregon, a majority of them filed by unhappy wives. This in many cases is simply an indication that women are hopelessly tired of the laziness, rashness and brutality of drunken vagabonds with whom they are yoked, and whose time and money are spent in the unlicensed dives of free whisky associations.

A sheep breeder of Los Angeles county, Cal., boasts of having cut from a three-year old sheep of the French merino stock a fleece weighing [illegible] pounds. It is said to be the heaviest fleece of which there is any record in the world.

THE BRIDGE SUIT

Oft repeated inquiries as to the progress of the bridge suit and the lack of definite information in regard to a matter of general public interest. Not Portland alone but the whole northwest country views the controversy as a matter of great public importance. Following is the status of the case: On the 4th of last month Ellis G. Hughes filed in the United States circuit court a bill in equity against the various corporations controlled by Mr Villard, eight in number, asking that they be restrained from building a bridge across the Willamette river near the northern part of this city. The bill sets forth that the plaintiff, Hughes, is the owner of certain real estate in the southern part of the city on the river front; that the chief value of this property consists of its availability as a landing and loading place for ships and boats, and that this value will be greatly depreciated by the proposed bridge below it. Several pages of technical verbiage are required to express details of which this statement is the essence. Ordinarily in suits for injunction a temporary injunction or restraining order is asked, but none was in this case, doubtless because such an appeal requires a heavy bond.

The defendant corporations demur to Hughes' bill for want of equity. Its allegations, they claim, are not sufficient to warrant the court to grant the injunction demanded. An effort was made on the part of the defendants to have the case heard before Judges Field and Deady on the occasion of the recent visit of the former, but this failed under a rule of court. We understand that there is now an informal understanding that the demurrer shall come up for hearing in the latter part of the current month before Judge Deady. In case the demurrer is sustained Hughes will doubtless begin the suit over again on a different basis. If it fails, the defendants will be called upon to answer the bill as it stands and the suit will be heard by Judge Deady. But whatever the decision may be we are informed that the case will be taken before the supreme court of the United States. There has been no public announcement of what the policy of Mr Villard will be in regard to the bridge pending decision of this matter. To this time work has gone no further than an examination of the river bed and the driving of a few piles.

AN ABUSE OF PROTECTION

A San Francisco commercial journal presents a condensed statement of the plans and purposes of the association recently formed in the eastern states for the manufacture of tin plate, sheet iron and sheet-steel. The head office of the association is at Pittsburg. From their circular it is made to appear that this country imports 240,000 tons of tin plates a year, which in a condensed form represent the following materials, labor and expenditures: 300,000 tons of pig iron, 1,500,000 tons of coal, 5,000,000 bushels of charcoal, [illegible]000,000 pounds of lead, 25,000,000 pounds of tin, 10,000,000 pounds of tallow, 10,000,000 feet of lumber for boxes, 30,000,000 pounds of sulphuric acid, $12,000,000 of wages for labor, $1,000,000 repairs to machinery, $3,000,000 bills and [illegible] cants, $1,000,000 insurance and taxes, interest on $30,000,000 invested in the plant and business of tin plate making. The present object of the association is to procure such legislation by congress as will cause this business to be done in the United States and not in Great Britain.

This may afford to our people here an intelligible illustration of the manner in which the protective system may benefit manufacturers and the particular locality where their works are carried on and yet inflict positive loss upon those localities where the product is consumed. Our people here are large consumers of tin-plate. But the Pittsburg company want congress to raise the duty to a point which will prevent us from buying the foreign article and compel us to take the Pittsburg product at an advance upon the present rates. This inquiry will illustrate an abuse to which the protective system is liable and from which it can be guarded only by most careful scrutiny and criticism. It may be remembered that the board of trade of our city saw the necessity of appealing to congress last year not to raise the duty on this very article, tin plate, so largely consumed here. Doubtless it would be a nice thing for parties immediately interested to have a plant worth $30,000,000 created for them by act of congress, but the canners or consumers of fish, meats, fruits and vegetables would have to foot the bill.

General Sherman, accompanied by Chief Justice Waite, Associate Justice Gray and several others, will arrive at Fort Coeur d'Alene from the east over the Northern Pacific about August 1st. It is understood that the party will there be joined by General Miles and will proceed by way of Camp Spokane and Fort Colville north to the Fraser river, then to Victoria and by way of the Sound to Portland and Vancouver barracks. Portland, it is expected, will be reached about the 20th of August. This is the farewell official examination of the military field of the country by the present head of the army. So far on his truly brilliant record can have marked General Sherman's course. The country is not insensible to the fact that at no distant day some of her most gifted and successful officers is to give place to his successor, and enter upon the rest he has so signally earned. Already the review of General Sherman's brilliant career in the civil war becomes a natural way of expressing the public feeling. The country will regretfully and gratefully say farewell when his official life closes, to a commander who is an illustrious example of loyalty, courage and military genius.

In the case of persons who sit in the common council under an oath to obey the laws of the city and yet violate the law by selling liquors without license it is urged that they have a right to test the validity of the laws and till a decision is finally pronounced against them they are under no obligation to pay. This is only a subterfuge to cover inexcusable lawlessness not only on the part of certain members of the common council but on that of the whole body of unlicensed liquor sellers. There is no ground whatever for legal opposition to the license act, and the free whisky association know it. They do not expect to win the cases that go to the supreme court. They know they will not win them. Their purpose is to defy the law and avoid the payment of a license fee. That and nothing else. It is a gross and immoral abuse of the law to take advantage of methods which it provides for the relief of honest suitors to push so dishonest a scheme. The common council at its very next meeting ought to order the chief of police to close at once every unlicensed liquor shop in the city. There has been paltering and trifling enough.

Some fields of wheat in the Willamette valley have been harvested and in a few places threshers will start this week. There are fields of winter wheat which were not injured by the freezing weather; from all such the yield will be good. But there are no indications of more hopeful report than hitherto reported for fields in which the seed was put in late and without sufficient tilth for dry weather.

The full text of the opinion of the supreme court of the United States in the Dalles mission cases may be found on another page.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

With commendable diligence the postal officers are arranging for prompt transport of mail on the Northern Pacific line at the earliest possible time. So great is the volume of the mails westward and so small the capacity of the temporary stage line between the eastern and western fronts of the new road that it will be impossible to establish through postal communication over the Northern Pacific route till the road is completed. The express companies, whose business is insignificant compared with that of the postal department, will doubtless be accommodated by the stage line and letters may be sent through by them. Superintendents McClusk[illegible] and Tuttle have been considering the expediency of sending the Oregon mails by way of the Utah & Northern road to Montana and thence by way of the Northern Pacific to Portland, but investigation has shown that the saving in time would be little if anything, while the expense of the temporary transfer would be far out of proportion to the possible advantage. They have decided to allow the mails to continue to pass over the old route by way of San Francisco till the Northern Pacific is done. Beginning with the first through train from the east it is expected to send postal cars across the new northern line. Colonel Tuttle, who has charge of this division, is now engaged in making estimates for the number of employes, amount of car room, etc., which will be required. He has not as yet received information as to the time which will be made, but unofficially it is stated that it will be four days between Portland and St Paul. After the 1st of September through mail time between Portland and New York will be made of seven days, probably six days. It is not unlikely that there will be some competition between the Central Pacific and the Northern Pacific roads in the matter of time. This, not being mentioned in their agreement respecting rates and various other matters, is about the only point on which there can be rivalry. Overland mail time between New York and San Francisco has been shortened a day and a half. A letter from New York was received in this office last week which was only eight and a half days in transit, and a Chicago newspaper just a week old was received by the same mail.

Many citizens of Pacific county, W. T., have petitioned the chief signal officer of the army for a telegraph station at Ilwaco. The desire of the people of course is not so much to have the score of their weather proclaimed to the world as to have at hand the advantage of telegraphic communication with the outside world. The business interests of the Shoalwater bay country are becoming various and important, and lack of telegraphic facilities is often felt as a serious embarrassment. The military telegraph line on the north side of the river could easily be extended to Ilwaco, where, besides being a convenience to local interests, it would be a valuable aid to general commerce. From the lighthouse at the cape a view of the approach to the entrance of the river is obtained, and a lookout is maintained there at all times by pilots or tugs. The arrival of vessels "in the offing" is always a matter of interest and oftentimes a matter of very great importance. We hope that the desired station will be secured.

The "assisted" scheme is seemingly one of those excellent rules which may be made to work both ways. The telegraph informs us that some pauper women and their helpless children kindly assisted across the Atlantic by the British government have as kindly been assisted back by the authorities on this side. We do not propose to be behind the Britishers in a small point of charity.

Not Only for Man.

Horsemen, turfmen, stablemen, all use St Jacobs Oil in horse ailments. It kills pain.

The reason the wives of Brigham Young do not go to his grave to weep is a good one. No woman wants to go to her husband's grave to shed tears and find another woman there doing it.—*Boston Post.*

—Dr Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills for the cure of Neuralgia are a success.—Dr G. I. Holman, Christiansburg, Va. 50 cts at druggists.

DIED.

At Good Samaritan hospital, July 13, Henry E. Jacobs, aged [illegible]

Schwab, Artistic Printer, Front cor Washington.

Try Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron.

J. A. Beck, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 16½ Front.

NEW TO-DAY.

Music—Wiley B. Allen, Portland. Largest stock.

E. C. Bell, Architect, over First National Bank.

GOOD HORSE FOR SALE—INQUIRE AT NO. [illegible] Washington street. [illegible]

L. FELDMANN & CO.,
Importers and wholesale
Dealers in Wooden and Willow Ware
and manufacturers of Brooms and Brushes.
No. 12 Front street.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE STEADY BUSINESS man with a capital of $[illegible] an interest in some good mercantile or manufacturing business, either in Portland or Seattle or any good town in the country. For particulars address BUSINESS MAN care [illegible] this office for one week. Portland, July 16, '83. [illegible]

GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL AND ORPHANAGE.
Twenty First and L sts., Portland.
RT REV B. WISTAR MORRIS, D. D. — Rector
GEN J. H. EATON — Treasurer
Only children requiring medical treatment will be admitted to the Orphanage. Patients admitted day or night. For further information apply to the Rector or to the Superintendent, GEO. W. BOYD. [illegible]

AT COST!

FROM NOW UNTIL THE 1st OF AUGUST

MISS JURGENSEN

108 First st., will sell her summer styles at cost. Now is the time to select FINE MILLINERY at low rates.

PARKER HOUSE,
Cor. Chenamus and [illegible] streets, Astoria, Or.
A. ASSELL, Manager.

HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY REFURNISHED and newly furnished throughout, and can now furnish better accommodations than any other house in the city. It is the best house in every department. [illegible] from the steamer landing. It is the most convenient hotel in Astoria for all who purpose visiting the various summer resorts in the neighborhood. [illegible]

HAVERLY'S NEW MARKET THEATER
J. P. STECHHAN, Manager

Six Nights, commencing Monday, July 16. Grand Matinee Saturday.

A WEEK OF PURE COMEDY

Extraordinary Engagement of the Famous Comedian

Sol. Smith Russell

In J. E. BROWN'S Successful Comedy

"Edgewood Folks"

TOM DILLOWAY ... SOL. SMITH RUSSELL
In which character he will introduce his famous Songs, Specialties and Impersonations.

The Supporting Company has been selected from the Front Rank of the dramatic profession under the management of Mr FRED G. BERGER.

THE COMEDY EVENT OF THE SEASON

Reserved seats sale commences at Cornelius drug store Thursday, July 12, 9 A. M.

NOTICE.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.
AND
Ilwaco Steam Navigation Co.

EXCURSION TICKETS

Have been placed on sale from

Portland to Ilwaco and Return.

Fare $[illegible] Tickets good to return until Aug 31.
ALSO
Through Single Trip Tickets, Portland to Ilwaco. Fare $3 75.

Steamer WIDE WEST runs daily, except Wednesdays, making close connections at Astoria at [illegible] P. M. for Ilwaco direct, arriving there at 2.30 P. M.
A. L. STOKES, Ass't Gen'l Agt. of Traffic
E. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Agent.
J. H. D. GRAY, Agt. Ilwaco Steam Nav. Co.

WANTS.

WANTED—TO BORROW $[illegible] TO $1000 FOR four months on collateral security double the amount. LOAN, this office. [illegible]

WANTED—HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS WITH BARN, a [illegible] central location. Parties with [illegible] call on [illegible] Address [illegible] North Fifth street. [illegible]

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO ENGAGE IN a pleasant and profitable business. For particulars call at [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—LADIES [illegible] [illegible] Front street, Portland. [illegible]

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER [illegible] Call after noon [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] AS [illegible] [illegible] not afraid to work. Address C. S., this office. [illegible]

A FIRST CLASS PROFESSIONAL STENOGRAPHER [illegible] complete satisfaction guaranteed. Address [illegible] Box 48, stating salary. 14j6

WANTED—[illegible] [illegible] Address [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, BOOK keeper [illegible] Address [illegible] [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call [illegible] [illegible]

GIRL WANTED TO HELP WITH HOUSEwork [illegible] used to children preferred. [illegible] street. [illegible]

WANTED—TWENTY LABORERS. APPLY TO [illegible] HOLMES, [illegible] street. 16 3

WANTED—[illegible] TO HELP WORK [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SMART BOY, 15 YEARS OF AGE, wanted. [illegible] [illegible]

BARBER WANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT [illegible] Morrison street. [illegible]

WANTED—AT [illegible] TWELFTH STREET A GIRL [illegible] work. [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A MAN [illegible] Inquire 184 First street. [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO WORK IN A SMALL family. By steamboat for a short time and afterward in [illegible]. Wages $16 to $20. Apply at 202 Clay street, near [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS BOOK KEEPER a situation as book keeper or correspondent. Best of city references. Address H., this paper. 14j1w

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN TO DO the work in a small family, must have good reference. Call between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M. at No. [illegible] st., bet. N. Tenth and N. Eleventh. [illegible]

AT LYNCH & DUDLEY'S EMPLOYMENT Agency, 29 Oak street. Employers wanting help please call or address as above.

CHINESE HOUSE SERVANTS PROMPTLY furnished. ANDREW KAN, 84 Washington. [illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE.

Five Thousand Boxes

Tin Plate.

At 10 o'clock A. M.

Thursday, July 19, 1883,

AT

Salesroom, San Francisco.

Special Trade Sale of 5000 Boxes of Tin Plate 10x14 and 14x20, in Bond or Duty Paid.

OLD CASTLE HARKWELL,
CILFREW,
L. F. LLANCARX,
YSPITTY,
DERWENT, and
SARTORIS.

The goods are in Prime Order and will be sold in lots to suit. Terms at Sale.

S. F. JONES & CO.,
Auctioneers, 217 California street, S. F.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Residence.

We will sell at the residence No. 211 Sixth Street,

ON MONDAY, JULY 16, 1883,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

The Entire Furniture comprising
1 fine Upright Piano in Rosewood Frame,
ALSO
1 Elegant Parlor Suit finely upholstered,
1 fine Walnut Marble-top Table,
Fine Velvet and Brussels Carpets,
Walnut Chairs, Mirror, Walnut Extension Table [illegible]
1 Parlor Suit in back parlor, also 3 Fine Walnut Bed Marble-top Bedroom Suits complete,
1 fine Walnut Bedstead, 1 Walnut Chiffonier, 1 Walnut Washstand,
Cane Chairs, Spring and Hair top Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Lounge, Hall and Stair Carpets, Heating Stoves, 1 Fine Range and Crockery and Kitchen Furniture.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

Money to Loan.

$500 on first-class R. E. security, in Washington Territory. Parties wishing to borrow will please give full description of property and address "Metropolitan R. E. Office," Room 58, Union Block. [illegible]

Cheap Lots.

Will sell FOUR LOTS on J st., on level ground on street macadamized, for $1,200 each. These lots are fully worth $1,400 each. "Metropolitan R. E. Office," Room 58 Union Block, Stark street. [illegible]

Residence Property Wanted

Will pay market price for 4 or 5 Lots in good neighborhood; must lay high, either improved or not; if improved, want modern house west of Eighth between L and Hall streets. Address "Residence Property," giving bedrooms, prices and terms, Oregonian office.

300,000 FT. OF FIRST RATE SCANTling, boards and plank [illegible] for sale. Inquire at my office foot of [illegible] st., Portland, or on Montgomery wharf in Albina. [illegible] J. J. HATCH

CHOICE CHINA, PORCELAIN AND GENUINE Plated Ware at C. S. McELHENY'S Crockery Store, 67 Morrison st., bet. Third and Fourth. [illegible]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

We have this day sold our entire stock of

Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Fishing Tackle and Sporting Goods

TO

WILLIAM BECK & SON,

To whom we recommend our customers.

THEODORE DAVIS & CO.,
Portland, Or.

NEW YORK PRICES.

J. BERNSTEIN, 10 ALDER STREET.

The New York tailor has opened to public inspection the finest stock of

SPRING SUITINGS

Ever brought to this city, which were just received from England, France, Scotland and the east, and amounting to $10,000 worth.

Prices lower than any other establishment in Oregon. [illegible]

MACHINERY

Wood-working Machinery;
Machinists' Tools;
Mining Machinery;
Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps;
Turbine Water Wheels; Saw Files;
Air Compressors; Rock Drills;
Centrifugal Irrigating Pumps;
Portable Hoisting Engines, Boilers,
Steel & Iron; Flexible Wire Rope;
Champion Barbed Wire;
English Crucible Steel;
Engine Governors;
Leather and Rubber Belting;
Planing and Molding Knives,
Twist Drills, Emery Wheels and Stands;
Railroad, Mill and Mining Supplies.

SOLE AGENTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST FOR THE LEADING EASTERN MANUFACTURERS.

PARKE & LACY,
Nos. 21 and 23 Fremont St. and No. 8 California Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Branch, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Just received, a new lot of
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Summer Underwear
ALSO
FLANNELS
FOR
BATHING SUITS.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

THE REASON

SELLWOOD has grown constantly in public favor is because of the actual intrinsic value of the property. It is the best site in or out of Portland. South [illegible] age man who expects to earn his [illegible] bread through his own exertion to get a home. He saves rent at a hundred other expenses. He gets a home of his own. He gets a healthy and sightly locality. He has just as good school privileges as could be asked for. It is fifteen minutes' ride of the center of Portland, costs only 5 cents passage on the company's boat. He can work his ten hours in Portland, if he likes, and reach Sellwood in an evening, [illegible] his luckless chum who pays $30 per month house rent on Twelfth street walks out home. That's the reason Sellwood property is selling so rapidly. Lots are sold on [illegible] of $[illegible] per month.

CHEAPEST

Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Table Cutlery, etc.

AT

J. B. MILLER'S, 1[illegible]9 First Street.

TO LET—ROOMS.

ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished. [illegible] Fourth street. 16 3

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN a private family at [illegible] Fourth, cor. Harris[illegible] [illegible]

ONE SUITE OR SINGLE, FINE [illegible] ROOMS [illegible] Sixth street. 14j6

TO LET—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS FOR housekeeping [illegible] location first-class [illegible] Seventeenth and [illegible] streets. [illegible]

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME SUIT OF UNfurnished rooms. 49 [illegible] street. [illegible]

FOR RENT—TWO FURNISHED [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—TO A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILdren, [illegible] of 7 rooms on [illegible] street between [illegible] [illegible]

FOR RENT—ONE LARGE HOUSE TO RENT. No. [illegible] Sixth street. Inquire No. 70 Washington street. 14j6

HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR sale. [illegible] Sixth street. A private residence. [illegible]

STORE TO LET ON FIRST STREET. INquire at 144 First street. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE INTERESTING [illegible] [illegible] Address A. ROMAN, [illegible] San Francisco, Cal. [illegible]

ACTIVE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN [illegible] new books, [illegible] [illegible] A. L. BANCROFT & CO. [illegible]

BUSINESS SPECIAL.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] First st. [illegible]

CALL AND SEE [illegible] [illegible] stove at MILLER & DURKEE'S, [illegible] North First street. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR any debts contracted by any one except by my order. FRED HOWARD. Portland, July 14, 1883. [illegible]

MR. EDWARD [illegible]—PLEASE SEND your address to P. O. Box 2[illegible] [illegible] old friend from San Diego, Cal. [illegible] [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE firm of [illegible] [illegible] have this day [illegible] dissolved partnership [illegible] [illegible] all debts due the concern are to be paid to him.
JOHN [illegible]
CHAS. [illegible]
Portland, July 11, 1883. [illegible]

LOST.

LOST—A RED IRISH SETTER BITCH WITH [illegible] and white neck. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at [illegible] Washington street.

LOST—AT THE TIME OF THE [illegible] [illegible] on the Northern Pacific Railroad [illegible] checks of the following numbers and amounts:

	No.			
February	12	W.	7	$106 00
March	11	R.	14	128 00
April	12	B.	9	127 00
May	1	D.	7	112 00

Fifty dollars reward will be paid for the return of the above checks to DAN. HOLTON [illegible] [illegible]

FOUND.

FOUND—A STRAY GOOD SIZED [illegible] Dog, white with large brown spots. The owner can have same by proving property and paying for this notice. Apply to [illegible] [illegible] East Portland. 14j3t

DENTISTS.

GEO. H. CHANCE, D. D. S. [illegible] Specialty. Odd Fellows' Temple, Northwest corner First and Alder Streets, Portland.

STRAW WORKS.

LADIES' HATS CLEANED OR DYED AND pressed in the latest styles at [illegible] Third street, bet. [illegible] [illegible]

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

BREYMAN & SOMMERVILLE, WHOLESALE Grocers, No. [illegible] Front st., Portland, Or. [illegible]

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or. [illegible]

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, [illegible] Front street, Portland. [illegible]

McCRAKEN & MASON, WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, [illegible] Front street, Portland. [illegible]

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROcers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 [illegible] street, Portland, Or. [illegible]

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

MELLIS BROS. & CO., FANCY [illegible] GOODS and [illegible] No. [illegible] Front st. [illegible]

WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE L. HIBBARD & CO., WHOLESALE boots and shoes. No. 65 Front st., Portland. [illegible]

HECHT BROS. & CO., JOBBERS, [illegible] N. Front street, Portland, Oregon.

FOR SALE.

WATCHMAKER'S OUTFIT AT A BARGAIN. Complete and in first-class condition. John Stark Waltham Lathe, 12 inch bed. Tools and materials. Apply at 125 Front st. [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCE IN PENDLETON, OR.—[illegible] [illegible] well established business, sales average $[illegible] per day [illegible] to pay the debts. The building for sale or rent. For particulars apply to J. W. [illegible] [illegible] 104

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A HOTEL man. The W[illegible] hotel, Walla Walla, [illegible] furniture central location [illegible] Terms [illegible] part pay [illegible] cash will take mortgage for remainder. For particulars address Mrs. PERKINSON, Western Hotel, Walla Walla. [illegible]

FINE FURNITURE AT PRIVATE SALE—AN Elegant Library Suit, Body Brussels Carpets, [illegible] Chairs, [illegible] massive Walnut [illegible] Table, Inlaid Library Table, Elegant Window Drapery, Hall Rack, Pier Mirror, Library Table, [illegible] etc. [illegible] Inquire of GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers, No. 47 First st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—GOOD GENTLE RIDING PONY AT [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE PORTLAND LAUNDRY, fully furnished and equipped and doing a good business. The buyer can lease building for one year at $[illegible] per month. Inquire at the laundry. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A NEW FLOURING MILL ON THE Willamette river [illegible] miles south of Salem, three [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] For particulars inquire at [illegible] [illegible] Portland. [illegible]

MATCH FACTORY FOR SALE WITH BUILDings, machinery, etc. Terms easy. Call at [illegible] north [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING GENERAL MERchandise business in a thriving town for sale. Address IMPORTANT, care of Oregonian office. [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF M. [illegible] of men's, youths and boys [illegible] clothing, boots and shoes, trunks, valises, at cost, and will continue till his entire stock is sold. Shelving and counters for sale. Store for rent. R. M. ROSENBLATT'S, No. 147 Front street, between Morrison and Alder. 211

FOR SALE OR RENT—ONE OF THE BEST restaurants in Portland doing a good business, a [illegible] chance for an energetic man. Address RESTAURANT, this office. [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE LOTS, CORNER OF Eleventh and Market. Price $[illegible]. Call on Pat [illegible] 200 Market street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PAYING PROPERTY in the heart of the city; three-story brick [illegible] $[illegible],000
[illegible] 75x100 [illegible] cor. [illegible] and Alder, $[illegible],000
[illegible] story brick on two lots, [illegible] corner Front and [illegible], $[illegible],000
For further particulars apply to E. L. HAWKINS, [illegible] Oak street. [illegible]

SUBURBAN HOMES ON THE INSTALLMENT [illegible] plan; one-fourth cash, balance in monthly payments of $10 per month with interest. I will sell five acres for $250, 10 acres for $475, 20 acres for $[illegible], near the city of Portland, suitable for suburban homes, and adapted to the growing of small fruits or for garden purposes. Now is the time to buy. Don't wait when you can get one so cheap and on such easy terms. Come and take a free ride and see this property. HARRISON B. OATMAN, northeast corner First and Stark street. [illegible]

MULTNOMAH, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND accessible suburban property in the market, is an undulating plateau, naturally drained, cleared and nearly all in grass, commanding a view of Portland, East Portland, Albina, the Willamette river and all the improvements made and to be made by the Northern Pacific Terminal Company, has just been laid out into blocks 215x400, lots 50x100, streets 80 and alleys 15 feet. This property is part of the Thompson donation claim, on which are located all of the improvements made and to be made by the Terminal Company on the east side, and adjoins on the south the Proebstel claim, on which is the most valuable property in Albina. Multnomah is situated about half a mile north from Albina ferry, 300 feet from N. P. Terminal Company's east line, 1200 feet north of machine shops and car works, 600 feet east from O. R. & N. Co's railway track, 2000 feet from Willamette river, O. R. & N. Co's depot, warehouse, elevator and N. P. R. R. proposed bridge. To encourage and aid the Multnomah Railway Company to construct its railway from First and Morrison streets along the route and during the life of its franchise—via Albina ferry to the center of the tract—lots for a limited period are offered at very low prices, ranging from $100 to $400. Terms of sale: One-fourth or more cash, balance quarter yearly. By agreement at time of purchase payments may be made in twelve or less monthly instalments. Interest on deferred payments 8 per cent. 5 per cent off for all cash. 10 per cent reduction to those during the year making improvements double in value the price of lots. Apply in person or by letter to the undersigned, at 155 First street, corner Morrison. [illegible] JNO. R. WHEAT.

TO STOCK-RAISERS.

FOR SALE—IN LANE COUNTY, OREGON, 8 miles from railroad, 2000 acres of level improved land, all fenced, with orchard, dwelling house, barns and granaries, plenty of timber for farm use and good water. One of the best wheat, dairy or stock farms in the state. Price $15 per acre. For particulars address FARM, this office, or D. M. RISDON, Eugene City, Lane county, Oregon. [illegible]

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

C. W. BROWN, CIVIL ENGINEER.
Railroad, hydraulic, bridge and general engineering work a specialty. Room 11, Ainsworth Block, corner Third and Oak streets, Portland, Oregon. [illegible]

ALFRED F. SEARS (MEM. AM. SOC. CIVIL ENgineers, Mem. National Corps Eng. and Arch., Peru), Consulting Civil and Sanitary Engineer. Ventilation and Drainage a specialty. [illegible] Building, [illegible] street, between Yamhill and Morrison, Portland, Or. P. O. Box No. 34. [illegible]

W. B. MARYE,
Civil Engineer, Surveyor and Draughtsman.
All kinds of Engineering executed in the State of Oregon, Idaho, Washington and Montana.
Room 15, over First National Bank.

R. W. & T. H. OGILBE,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN
Special Attention given to City Work.
Office—Room 2, Ainsworth Block, Third and Oak sts.

E. K. COOPER, — R. A. HAMILTON
COOPER & HAMILTON,
CIVIL ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING
Room 14, First National Bank,
Portland, Or.
Plans and Estimates furnished for Wharves and Bridging. [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

[illegible] BROWN, M. D., OFFICE NORTHEAST COR. First and [illegible] [illegible] gas for lung diseases administered. Bills against me now payable. [illegible]

A. THOMPSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Deeds, Mortgages and all legal documents drawn and acknowledged. Land and houses sold or let on commission. Debts, rents and interest promptly collected. Probate practice a specialty. Office—Room 7, First National Bank, corner First and Washington. [illegible]

A. ST. PAUL, M. D., GRADUATE OF THE UNIversity of Paris, late Physician of the French Hospital, San Francisco. Office and residence 129 Fourth st., cor. Alder. Hours 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. [illegible]

C. E. GEIGER, M. D., HOMŒOPATHIST AND Surgeon, rooms 8 and 9 New National Bank Building, cor. First and Washington sts. [illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

G. CORN & BRO., [illegible] FRONT STREET. FARM and country produce a specialty. [illegible]

BREYMAN & SOMMERVILLE, SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, 2 Front st., Portland.

F. H. PAGE, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchant, 132 Front street, Portland. [illegible]

E. S. LARSEN & CO., GROCERIES AND COMmission, No. 95 Front st., cor. Stark, Portland.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PROduce Merchants, cor. N. Front and D sts., Portland, Oregon. [illegible]

O. [illegible] & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and dealers in wheat and wool, No. 30 North Front street, Portland, Or.

SIBSON, CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants, specialties wheat, flour, [illegible] grain bags, etc. N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts., Portland, Or.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

SURGEON CHIROPODIST—MADAME COSH [illegible] Room 18 up stairs, in Strowbridge building, removes, without pain, Corns, Bunions and Ingrowing Nails. Has among her patrons some of our best citizens, whose certificates she has in her office. [illegible]

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY AND SANITArium—Dr. F. B. PILKINGTON. Office, Dekum's block, cor. First and Washington sts. Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. [illegible]

ICE.

PORTLAND ICE COMPANY—LAKE OF ALALIS, Idaho (natural ice). Office northwest corner Third and Oak streets. Telephone No. [illegible] P. O. Box [illegible], Portland, Oregon. [illegible]

GUNPOWDER.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., AGENTS CAL. POWDER Works. From [illegible] and Vine sts., Portland. [illegible]

CORBITT FAILING & CO., AGENTS FOR DU Pont's Gunpowder, 81 and 83 Front Street, Portland, Oregon. [illegible]

MANTELS AND CHANDELIERS.

FOSTER & ROBERTSON—MARBLEIZED IRON and slate mantels; agents for Mitchell, Vance & Co.'s Gas Fixtures, 88 and 90 Front st., Portland. [illegible]

BOAT HOUSES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF ROW AND SAIL boats can always be had at LACHAPPELLE'S Boat House, at foot of Columbia street. Finest boats on the river.

FRUITS AND NUTS.

F. H. PAGE, DEALER IN ORANGES, LEMONS, Fresh Fruits and Nuts of all kinds, 132 Front st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—BRADY & McLAUGHLIN [illegible] wishing to enlarge and increase their business, have removed to 146 Third st., bet. Alder and Morrison, where they will be pleased to meet all their old customers and their friends. [illegible]

HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

CLIFF WASS, NO. 84 MORRISON STREET. Dealer in human hair. All kinds of work in hair done to order. See the new wave.

TO TRAVELERS, CAMPERS,

And all who like an appetising lunch,

TRY CANDLE FISH.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

PEN WORK

Of all kinds executed to order at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.—

The College Journal, containing information of the course of study and cuts of ornamental penmanship, free.

The Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1883.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Signal service United States army. Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. Report for the last 24 hours. The following observations are taken at the same moment at all the stations named.

PORTLAND, July 15, 7:41 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Barom	Change last 8 hours	Ther	Wind	Rain fall inches	State of weather
[illegible]land..	30.13	—.09	64	N	.00	Clear
[illegible]gle..	30.18	—.03	51	W	.00	Clear
[illegible]burg..	30.03	—.0[illegible]	68	N	.00	Clear
[illegible] Bluff..	29.76	—.1[illegible]	91	E	.00	Clear
[illegible]mento	29.79	—.11	75	S	.00	Clear

Max. Temp., 70.0; Min. Temp., 48.5.

CITY.

[illegible] AT THE CITY JAIL.—At twelve o'clock last night the police record at the city jail showed [illegible] even dozen arrests made by the watchmen [illegible] of the city during the preceding twenty-[four] hours of peaceful Sunday. The misdemeanors [illegible] opposite the names of [the] offenders are every one directly [tr]aceable to the existence of the great [number] of unlicensed whisky shops and low dives [in] the city. The last arrest was that of George Williams, a man who shipped aboard [illegible] Second [illegible] several months ago, and when brought [in] was absolutely too drunk to walk. While an Oregonian reporter was making his regular nightly [visit] at the jail, a friend of Williams came [in and] proffering the requisite $10 bail asked to be allowed to take the besotted man home with him. [Jailer] Lusher opened up the little iron wicket in the door and shouted "George Williams!" No response. "Take George Williams up, some of you fellows in there." Such hurrying and stamping and shouting and yelling as Bedlam could equal followed, but no George Williams. "Let me get in where I can speak to him," pleaded [the] friend. "He'll go with me." So the captain [opened] wide the portals. The volume of foul, heated [air], suddenly expanding, poured forth was like [the] concentrated extract of a hundred sewers. It [was] absolutely horrible. The reporter backed out [into] the fresh air, took a long breath, shut his mouth, [held] his nose and followed the other two men [inside]. No amount of entreaty or physical force [coul]d waken Williams and the captain said, "Better [let] him alone, he's too drunk to walk. If you do get [him] up." The kiss imprinted on the lips of the sleeping and enchanted princess did not act more [sudd]enly to dissolve the charm than did the captain's [wor]ds. "Who says I'm drunk?" shouted Williams, [spr]inging to his feet. "Where's the man who said [tha]t I can lick the blank blank blank [who] said it?" "There he is," said the captain, pointing to the unoffensive reporter. The latter fled for [his] life, as he supposed, but it was not necessary, for [at] the moment all the suddenly imparted magnetic force [left] the legs of the indignant prisoner and [he] collapsed into a large sized heap on the floor. [The] friend came out, the door was closed, and [Geor]ge Williams stayed inside till he was sober.

[RINE]HART'S FATE.—The following from the Salem [Statesman] concerning the Portland convict, Napoleon Bonaparte Rinehart who was shot after escaping from the penitentiary, will be of interest to [many] people here. "Our reporter visited the suffering and almost dying man, Rinehart, who was [wound]ed in the right side with buckshot. He had [a] fitful sleep, although his breathing evinced [the] pain, slight contortions accompanying each [breat]h. The priest of the Salem Catholic church [was c]alled in and administered the last sacrament to [the] poor young man. Rinehart's brother remains [with] him, and told us he would stay till his case [ende]d, whichever way it terminated. Rinehart looked paler, weaker and more ghastly yesterday than the day before. He has a good constitution, and was a fine looking young man. It is said [th]at he was an upright and honorable young man [sev]eral years ago, when he went to Portland, fell in [wi]th bad company and soon drifted out into the sea [of] crime and found the prison as his port. He was [bo]rn in Linn and worked in the Willamette iron [wor]ks. He is now only 20 years of age. His mother [is] well known and the Portland dives—those places [tha]t were worse than hell—that Portland is infested [with] that brought her son to this sad end.

[CHRISTIAN] SERVICE AT NEW MARKET.—The third [meet]ing of the Christian services held in New Market [theat]re were as well attended last evening as [befor]e, every seat in the house being filled with an [att]entive audience. The sermon was by Rev. E. [Trum]bull Lee, whose subject was "Remember God." [A no]ticeable and high pleasing feature of the service was the hearty zest with which the audience [join]ed in the singing, a nicely printed collection of [famil]iar hymns being distributed for that purpose. [The] singing was led by Mr. Wadhams and a large [and e]fficient volunteer choir. After the regular service all were invited to remain to a short prayer [meeting], many availing themselves of the opportunity. These meetings seem to have already attained [thei]r principal object, that of bringing within the [reach] of Christian influence those who never, or seldom, attend regular church services. The promoters [of] these services are well satisfied with the success [that] has attended them, and Mr. Lee incidentally [annou]nced that in the event of their discontinuance [at] the theater similar services would be held at Calvary church.

[A SA]LOON ROW.—After [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning a vicious row occurred in Henry Meyer's saloon [on t]he corner of Second and Washington streets. [Not] only has this place no license, but two other [law]s were violated, the Sunday law and that against [keep]ing a disorderly house. The fight was a free [fight], and Joe Carter, the hoodlum pet of Henry [illegible], John Sweeny and John Dennison freely [part]icipated. Dennison had his face cut so seriously [that] it required a surgeon's attention. Policemen Barrett and Holmberg heard the row and ran to stop it. [The]y captured Sweeny and Dennison and took [the]m to the city jail. Carter ran away up Second [stre]et, followed by Holmberg. At the corner [of] Yamhill street Carter was caught. Half way [to] the road to the jail Carter suddenly [turn]ed and struck Holmberg in the eye, trying to [esca]pe. Holmberg used his club judiciously and [imm]ediately, and stopped the young hoodlum's [viol]ence. The story of the row will probably be [told] at some length in the police court to-day.

[REW]ARD OFFERED.—Two more convicts escaped [fro]m the territorial penitentiary at Seatco Tuesday [and a]re at large. A reward of $100 has been [offer]ed for their recapture and the following description of the men has been sent to the police in [Portland]: Richard Forrest, about 20 years of age, [five f]eet inches high, 168 pounds weight, 36 inches [circu]mference of chest; has gray eyes, light brown [hair], is of florid complexion and of [American] birth; was sentenced at Colfax, [W. T.], to four years imprisonment, on the 11th of [illegible], for the crime of horse stealing. Daniel [illegible], age 24 years, 5 feet and 10 inches high, [illegible] pounds weight, dark hair, swarthy complexion, [is a]n American by birth; was sentenced at Colfax, [June] 12, 1882, for the crime of grand larceny, to [two] years imprisonment. At the time of their [escap]e they wore the usual prison dress of striped [suit]s, and their hair cut close and were smooth [shaven].

[SMOKING] ON STREET CARS.—The Standard announces that smoking on the platforms of the street [cars is] going to be stopped. The news seems too [good t]o be true, but it is nevertheless joyfully [hailed] as a ray of hope. Strict orders should be issued by the superintendents of the street car companies to their drivers to see that this act of discourtesy to every one is [illegible]. The people who ride [in th]e cars is done at once. The disgusting process has grown to such an extent in this town that [the n]uisance of it is felt not only by clean folks, [but] also by the smokers themselves. It is not an in[frequ]ent sight to see a car, platforms of which [are] crowded with smokers, and only one or two [pas]sengers seated inside. To[illegible] stepped on, hats [illegible], and everybody [illegible] his neighbor, [illegible] in sensible one to throw away his [cigar] and give a seat with the respectable minority.

[INSANE] OR TORTURE.—Ja[illegible] Kyle, the laboring [man] who fell in love with [illegible] Janauschek and [attend]ed her private apa[rtmen]ts at the Esmond [on S]unday last week fo[r the] purpose of declaring his passion, has been [adju]dged insane by the [illegible] authorities, and is no[w con]fined in the insane [asylum] in East Portland. A[lthough] Kyle talks rationally enough, and his love is almost forgotten, [b]ut when he enters into conversation with a person [wel]l, without any previous introduction, branches [sud]denly upon the subject of religion. Declaring [hims]elf a Protestant, he ins[ists] that the inquisition [is in] existence and that Catholics are bent [on] seizing him and breaking him upon the wheel [illegible]. He looks upon his present abode in the [light] of a hiding place of fearful security.

[A HO]RSE AND BUGGY [STOLEN].—[illegible] Edmons of Salem st[ole a] span of horses from [illegible] Williams of North [illegible], and a buggy and [illegible] from his father [illegible] drove away. The [illegible] was arrived [illegible] Friday minus [the] horses and buggy, with a pocket [full of] money. Mr. McClea[illegible] came down Saturday [and] reported his loss to the [polic]e, who ascertained [that] Edmons left for San Fr[ancisc]o by the Oregon [on] Friday night. His description has been telegraphed to the San Francisco police, with instructions to arrest him.

[FIVE] CENTS EXTRA.—Sod[illegible] persons called at The [Oreg]onian office yesterday and complained that [they] were charged ten cents [for] a ride on the Mul[tnomah] street railway five [cents] and five cents on Eighth, on Washington [stre]et. It is usual for [the] company to station a man at the junction who [hand]s out transfer tickets, it the complainants [say th]ey saw no such person and were obliged to [pay tw]ice. This negligence is probably not known [to] the officers, but they should see that passengers [in fu]ture are not swindled out of the trifling sum.

[THE] HAY.—The hay crop is below average in [near]ly all parts of the state and in consequence the [pric]e is much higher than usual. On the plains [of V]ancouver farmers are asking $18 per ton in [the f]ield, and in Marion county it is selling for $20. [Stab]le men and others having large numbers of [stoc]k to feed do not admire the outlook.

[SHE] SET FIRE TO IT.—Yesterday morning a lady [board]ed a car on Washington street to inquire if the [driv]er had found a small book on his car. A witty [youth] standing on the front platform, remarked [to] the driver: "Mary had a little book; its leaves [were] black and white; where Mary called to ask for [it], that book was not in sight."

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge Deady will [ann]ounce a decision in this court this morning upon [the] motion for a provisional injunction in the case [of] Goldsmith & Lowenberg vs. Gazzam et al.; and [also] in the case of Benn vs. the Home Mutual Insurance Company.

[illegible] an increase of wages. They had been paid [illegible] cents per hour, but made a demand for [illegible] additional.

[illegible] to say Dr. Benson's Skin Cure has [illegible] eczema of the scalp, of four years standing," [illegible], Att'y at Law, [illegible], Ill. [illegible] Endorsed by physicians.

FIVE TO FOUR.

The Newly Organized Stars again Defeat the Portlands.

Yesterday's game was almost a repetition of the sport of last Sunday, and was keenly enjoyed by the largest crowd that has assembled at City View Park this season. The grand stand was overfilled and several hundred crowded into the field. Up to the fifth inning the game was as sharp and exciting as the most devoted admirer could ask. Each club made one run in the first inning, and thus the score stood until the last half of the fifth, when the Stars, with three safe hits, added by two errors piled up three runs and held the lead, the Portlands crawling up towards the end of the game. There were several changes of position. The Portlands played Spellacy at short, Edwards at second, Gardner at third and McGuire in left field. The Stars played Benton, a new man from San Francisco, at second, Thompson going to right field. Campbell, who was in fine trim, played third. Features of the game were two put outs from Geis to Edwards of runners attempting to steal second; Glendenning's catching two men stealing a few feet at first—and they were not napping by any means; the first base play of Brandt and Garvin; and of course the pitching and catching on both sides. Kragen distinguished himself by taking three out tips straight from the bat and Geis held the only one that came to his hands. The runs were made as follows:

In the first inning after Brandt was put out, Buchtel batted safely to left, and stole second. Thompson batted safely to left field, sent Buchtel to third. Campbell forced Thompson out on second, Buchtel scoring. In the fifth inning Benton reached first on Spellacy's fumble, and stole second. Kragen got his base on called balls. Brandt made a base hit, and was put out at first while stealing off a very close decision. Buchtel batted to Gardner, who fielded home in time to catch Benton at the plate. Kragen, meanwhile, taking third. Buchtel stole second. Thompson again batted safely, bringing Kragen and Buchtel home. Campbell reached first on Spellacy's low throw. McElroy's safe hit brought in Thompson. Bateman's flew out to Gardner, retiring the side, leaving Campbell and McElroy on bases. In the seventh inning after Brandt was put, Buchtel reached first on Spellacy's slow handling of a hard grounder—scarcely an error, and stole second. He attempted to make third, but Geis threw wild, something he is seldom guilty of, and Buchtel scored.

The Portlands made their runs as follows: After Coulter had retired, Lyons reached first on McElroy's fumble of his short hit, and took third on McElroy's overthrow to first. He scored on Spellacy's two-base hit to left field. Seventh inning: After two hands out, Edwards made a base hit, stole second and scored on McGuire's long hit to left field. Eighth inning: After two hands out, Gardner went to his base on called balls, stole second and came home on two passed balls. Ninth inning: Again with two hands out, McGuire batted safely and got home on three successive balls. Following is

THE SCORE.

STARS.	A.B.	B.H.	R.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brandt, 1 b	4	[illegible]	0	8	0	0
Buchtel, s. s	4	[illegible]	0	0	2	0
Thompson, 2 b	4	[illegible]	1	0	0	0
Campbell, 3 b	4	[illegible]	1	0	1	0
McElroy, p	4	[illegible]	0	1	17	1
Bateman, c. f	4	[illegible]	0	0	0	0
McConnell, l. f	4	[illegible]	0	0	0	0
Benton, 2 b	3	[illegible]	0	0	1	1
Kragen, c	2	[illegible]	1	18	2	0
Total	32	[illegible]	5	27	23	3

PORTLANDS.	A.B.	B.H.	R.	P.O.	A.	E.
Coulter, c. f	4	[illegible]	0	1	0	0
Garvin, 1 b	1	[illegible]	1	9	0	0
Lyons, 2 b	3	[illegible]	1	0	0	0
Gardner, 3 b	3	[illegible]	1	2	5	1
Glendenning, p	4	[illegible]	0	0	10	2
Spellacy, s. s	3	[illegible]	0	0	1	2
Edwards, 2 b	4	[illegible]	1	4	0	0
McGuire, l. f	4	[illegible]	1	0	0	0
Geis, c	4	[illegible]	0	8	3	1
Total	33	6	4	24	19	6

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Stars	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	x	—5
Portlands	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	—4

Two base hits—Spellacy, 1.
Bases on called balls—Stars 2; Portlands 5.
Passed balls—Geis 3, Kragen 7.
First base on errors—Stars 5, Portlands 4.
Struck out—Portlands 15, Stars 1.
Time of game—1.45.
Umpire—G. D. Ford.

BRIEF MENTION.

Sol Smith Russell to-night.

The telegraph wires to Astoria were down yesterday.

The school board holds a meeting this morning at 9 o'clock.

George Abell won the medal at the Rod and Gun club shoot Saturday.

A fine crayon portrait of Thos. A. Leahy, of the Rod and Gun Club, executed by Brooke, has been framed and presented to the club.

R. Newcomb, grand recorder of the A. O. U. W., will move his office into the Willamette block, on Second street, as soon as it is finished.

Ben Simpson, United States postal agent, was up in Union county last week, looking into the affairs of the Union postmaster who is said to be $900 short in his accounts.

Deputy Sheriff F. M. Calloway of Spokane Falls, W. T., left this morning for Steilacoom, having in charge Alpha Davis, an insane man whom he is taking to the asylum.

Woe to the unfortunate grouse, quail or pheasant that chances to whirr within the hearing of the innumerable sportsmen that are in the field, since the prohibited season is over.

Ambrose, alias Anderson, the Walla Walla burglar, who was captured in this city with the stolen property in his possession, will probably be tried for the crime in this county.

John Schneider, a hotel cook, will appear in the police court to-day to aid in settling a dispute concerning the ownership of a pair of pantaloons. John Perhu claims to be the owner and charges that Schneider stole them.

Rumor has it that Mayor Chapman will nominate Jos. Caywood for chief of police, at the next meeting of the common council. Wm. H. Watkinds endorses the above, with an amendment substituting his name for Caywood's.

Two cars for the Transcontinental street railway arrived on the last steamer and two more will come on the next steamer. There will be eight in all. The directors of the road state that they expect to have it in running order by the first of August.

The bridge across the slough just south of Albina is a regular man trap. There is no railing on either side, over the deepest portion of the water. Men, both drunk and sober, are crossing at all hours of the night, and it will be surprising if a drowning accident does not happen there before long.

The report of the French celebration on the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile which appears in another column, should have been printed in the SUNDAY OREGONIAN yesterday, but through the fault of a blundering compositor, the type after being set up was mislaid and was not put into the form.

Sam Deboro, better known as "Sampson," will be tried in the police court to-day for disorderly conduct by fighting. "Sampson" found his match in strength when he picked a quarrel with Oscar Raich, and if Policeman Wing had not interfered there wouldn't have been much of him left for the law to punish to-day.

PERSONAL.

Al. Zieber of the Clarendon hotel is quite ill.

Hon. G. G. Beekman of Jacksonville is in the city.

Mrs. G. H. Macsadorfer is spending the season at the seaside.

C. H. Hewitt leaves for Albany this morning on a business trip.

Mr B L. Stone will be married this evening to Miss Etta Harris.

H. M. Morgan, who has been quite ill for some time, is now thought to be on the fair road to recovery.

Mr Howlett, the new editor of the News of this city, has arrived from Washington. He came by the Northern Pacific.

Capt. Baughman, who has been in command of the Lurline during the absence of Capt. J. T. Gray, starts for his home at Lewiston this morning. Capt. Gray having returned from his trip to Omaha.

Dr J. W. Hill, head master of the Bishop Scott grammar school in this city, has just returned from a visit to eastern Oregon. As a result of his own observations he thinks crops in the Grand Ronde valley will be rather short this year.

Capt. B. B. Tuttle returned three days ago from a visit of several weeks to San Francisco. He was called below to consult on postal business, and upon his arrival was put in charge of the whole transport service of the coast during the absence of superintendent McCusick in the east.

AMUSEMENTS.

"EDGEWOOD FOLKS"—To-night we are to have the great comedian Sol. Smith Russell in his famous character Tom Dilloway, in the successful comedy-drama, "Edgewood Folks." It will be welcome after the season of tragedy, and no doubt the house will be crowded.

FOR THE SOUND.—Janauschek and her company, accompanied by Mr. Nath. Childs, the manager, a most genial and entertaining gentleman, leave this morning for a tour of the Sound and Victoria.

COMING BICYCLE CONTEST.—The Mechanics' pavilion has been leased for Friday and Saturday, July 27 and 28, for a twenty-four hours go-as-you-please bicycle contest. Fred. Merrill, well known here as a most skillful rider of the steel steed, will contest with several other amateur and professional wheelmen his right to claim the title of "Champion bicyclist of the Pacific coast." P. W. Stechhan, the popular manager of New Market theater, has been mainly instrumental in arranging for this contest.

PASSENGERS FROM ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14.—Special.—Through passengers to-day via the Northern Pacific to arrive in Portland Thursday evening: Dr. and Mrs. B. Olisan and children, Mrs. C. H. Lewis, Miss Eve Lewis, Allen Lewis and Miss Burnside, of Portland; Carl Webber, of Phillip Best Brewing Company, Milwaukie.

Among the roses to be sold by Hexter & Newell next Tuesday is a fine pair of three-year-old twin colts, creams, with light manes and tails.

Ladies' [illegible] gold stem-winders, warranted for five years, for $35 (worth $60), at Uncle Myers', 131 First street.

Soda water, the coldest this side of the north pole, at Woodard, Clarke & Co's.

[illegible] Whooping Cough with the happiest effects. [I] have used it in my own family for many years; in [f]act, always have a bottle in the medicine closet [r]eady for use."

Edward Spencer, journalist and author, died at Baltimore Tuesday.

Samaritan Nervine relieves the brain of morbid fancies. It's a pure family med cine.

EAST PORTLAND.

FIRST WARD FIRE COMPANY.

Pursuant to a call about twenty-five residents of the first ward assembled Saturday evening at the oil clothing factory of F. Terramorse & Co., corner First and D streets, McMillen's addition, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps toward the organization of a fire company. M. T. Cunningham, ex-city councilman was called to the chair, who stated the object of the meeting and urged upon his hearers the importance and necessity of thorough organization. W. H. Meade was chosen as secretary. Earnest remarks were made by several favoring the formation of a company and of organizing without any unnecessary delay. On motion, a committee on resolutions, consisting of Frank Terramorse, J. H. McMillen and W. H. Meade, was then appointed to report at a meeting to be called for Saturday next at the store of Mr. Adams on the corner of Fourth street and Holladay avenue. About twenty signified their intention to become members by signing an agreement to that effect. The committee appointed will investigate the plans and workings of other companies with the view of recommending those which, in their judgment would be most desirable to adopt. From conversing with many of those interested, the prevailing opinion appears to favor a hook and ladder company, having a plentiful supply of buckets, until such time as better facilities can be secured. Mr. McMillen offers to donate the lease for a term of years of a lot in the vicinity of Second and G streets, McMillen's addition, providing the city will build a suitable building thereon; but would gladly withdraw his proposition in favor of one guaranteeing the use of a lot on equal or better terms in a more central location of the ward. Mr. McMillen also agrees to furnish all necessary hooks and ladders. It was desired that a full representation of those interested be had at the meeting Saturday next, in order that an organization may be effected which will be generally satisfactory.

ALBINA ALARMED.

The long dry spell, and the encroachment of the fire fiend almost upon their very threshold, have scared the property-owners of Albina into a realizing sense of their danger from the devouring element. In the rapid growth of this flourishing suburb and the undue haste to "realize," the matter of protection from fire appears to have been entirely overlooked, and the business portion of the town is now as thickly occupied by wooden buildings as, in their present condition, to preclude the possibility of checking a general conflagration if a headway is once obtained. Interested parties are now earnestly "talking up" a meeting to organize a fire company, and the prospects are that the matter will come to a head at an early day.

TEACHERS SELECTED.

The following teachers have been selected in district 31, Holladay's addition and Albina: Principal, M. L. Pratt; first assistant, Miss Carrie Packard; second assistant, Mrs. Nettie Spencer; third assistant, Miss Allie Gove. The demand for two extra teachers, occasioned by the new school house to be built in Albina, has been provided for by the election of Miss Ingalls and Miss May Loller. The next term will commence the first Monday in September.

CHURCH IMPROVEMENTS.

Bids for the proposed improvements to St. David's Episcopal church of this city were opened on Friday last, and S. D. Landis being the lowest bidder at $1050, the contract was awarded him. Under the contract the building will be enlarged by the addition of a new recess chancel and study at the rear, increasing the seating capacity of the auditorium about forty. The interior is to be wainscoted diagonally from floor to plate by alternate spruce and cedar boards three and one-half inches wide, and varnished. The church will also be carpeted and entirely overhauled and the exterior painted. The contract is to be completed by the 1st of August. The church, however, will be closed for five weeks, services to be resumed on the fifth Sunday from date in order to give the rector, Rev. J. W. Sellwood, ample time for a bathing spell, which he will spend with his family at Nestucca, Tillamook county.

A CAT-ASTROPHE.

A touching story of the death of a mother from grief through the murder of her offspring, has developed; (indirectly, the perpetrator of the deed, and the cause of the pitiful result being no less a personage than Mrs. Dr. Charlton. The unfortunate object referred to had for some time resided with Mrs. Charlton, who had become very much attached to her through her gentleness and faithful companionship. A few days ago, however, she became the mother of five little cats, which, being objectionable to Mrs. Charlton, his lady concluded to put an end to. She first secured the possession of four of them, which she deliberately drowned in the slough, and a short time thereafter, mercilessly took the remaining one from its mother to dispose of it in a similar manner. The mother closely followed her, crying pitifully for the return of her loved one; but the bearer of the treasure was inexorable, and reaching the fatal spot, plunged it to a watery grave. While in the act of throwing it, the mother, almost frantic, sprang forward in a final and desperate effort to rescue it, but failing in this hung her head and returned home disconsolate, and, like Rachel of old, weeping for her children, refused to be comforted because they were not. From that moment the poor thing gradually pined away, refusing all nourishment, though Mrs. Charlton, assisted by others, used their best endeavors to induce her to partake of wine and choice viands prepared especially for her. She lingered in the deepest grief till Friday last, but three days after she received the fatal shock, when she died of a broken heart. And now the feline felicity which charmed Mrs. Dr. Charlton's home is no more. Though only a cat, her sufferings appeared human in their bitterness.

UNION DEPOT.

A force of men were at work yesterday arranging the tracks for the Union depot to be erected immediately east of the old O. & C. depot in this city. The O. & C. track will be raised about one foot and that of the O. R. & N. Co. will be removed about thirty feet east of the location occupied by it heretofore, so as to bring the depot between the former on the west and the latter on the east. The depot will be ninety feet long by thirty feet wide, with a platform on either side. The depot will be erected forthwith.

KEHOE BROUGHT HOME.

Joseph Kehoe, who received such severe injuries to his chest and hands by being accidentally scalded while working at his position on a locomotive about two months since, was yesterday conveyed to his home in this city from Aurora, where he was taken after the accident occurred, the severity of his injuries preventing his removal until yesterday. He is still suffering much, and it will be many weeks yet before he can resume his duties.

NOTES.

Two or three of the players, and occasionally outsiders who have money on the game are inclined to growl at Mr. Ford's decisions. This is ill-natured and inconsiderate. The umpire is not infallible, but he certainly knows more about a play than spectators 200 or 300 feet distant; and in the five games Mr. Ford has umpired this season he has shown himself honest and absolutely impartial.

When it comes to running bases the Stars have about three captains more than they need. At no time does it require more than two men, and it is in very bad taste for a base runner at second to yell to another at third, as if the man ahead of him had never before seen a game in his life. Zeal to win can usually be pardoned, but the line of base ball amenities must be drawn somewhere.

Ed. Lyons, right fielder of the Portlands, played his last game yesterday. His duties during the week are so arduous that he requires the day for rest.

For "Madame Rachel's Enamel Bloom" or "Low's Rouge Lace" call on Child & Co., druggists, corner Morrison and Second streets.

Hexter & Newell will sell 40 head of horses at auction on Tuesday, the 17th, at 10 A. M., at the Grand Stable, First street, between C and D.

Ice cream and cake 15 cents. Bon Ton coffee house 9 and 11 [illegible] street, Henry Grelle, proprietor.

CITY NOTICES.

Go to Kettl's for oysters.

Take Oregon Blood Purifier.

Eastern oysters every steamer at Raith's.

Something new—Ice cream soda water, at Woodard, Clarke & Co's.

Money to loan on pianos, stocks, government bonds, jewelry, silverware and diamonds at Uncle Myers, 131 First street.

Delicious Ice Cold Cream Soda, from the beautiful Fountain Agnes, at Postoffice Candy Store.

Finest ornamental gilt frames, to order; old frames regilt, by Volney, next to Masonic Temple.

Great excitement! The new Soda Fountain Agnes! at Postoffice Candy Store, opposite postoffice.

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Cosmopolitan, corner First and Alder.

Effective and harmless Snow Flake, to beautify the complexion. Ladies use it. Sold only by Child & Co., druggists, Second and Morrison.

High water don't prevent us from sawing wood. We have the only good ash wood in the city. Jackson & Co.

No sewing machine will work properly unless repaired by Bailey. Yamhill st., bet. First and Second.

I. G. Davidson, photographer, has no authorized agent to canvass for pictures to enlarge after this date. All orders must be sent direct to the gallery, or given to some one of his regular workmen.

GARRISON'S SEWING MACHINE STORE, 167 Third street, Portland, Or.—General agent for the two favorites, the White and Household; dealer in all standard sewing machines, oil, needles, attachments and genuine parts. Machines repaired and warranted.

Dayton, July 17.—Special.—At 1:10 this afternoon fire was discovered bursting through the rear of the upper story of Weinhard's brewery on the river bank north of Walt's mill. Very little was saved, for it burned like tinder. The loss is about $8000 insured in the South British and National for $4000. Harry Arigent, a clerk, overheated himself while running with the engine, and the doctors think not seriously. The foreman was run over by a truck, but not seriously injured.

THE FALL OF THE BASTILE.

How Frenchmen, Who Are Now Residents of Portland, Celebrated that Great Event in Their National History.

The ninety-fourth anniversary of the fall of the Bastile was celebrated Saturday evening by the French residents of this city in a becoming manner. In the evening a grand literary entertainment and ball was given at Turn halle, attended by several hundred people. At 8:30 o'clock the vice consul, A. Labbe was introduced to the assembly, and the soiree began. A few remarks apologetic for the haste in which the entertainment had been arranged were made by the president, A. Salmon. Vice Consul Labbe spoke at some length to the assembly, praising them for never forgetting their native land, its institutions and fete days, and paying a glowing tribute to the memory of France's great statesman, M. Leon Gambetta. J. Godard, the orator of the evening, spoke upon the subject of the Bastile, its history and its fall and the effect which it had upon the political and social institutions of that great Mme. Schmidt sang a patriotic hymn composed by her especially for this occasion. Mlle. Rachel Mandiet then sang, and sang it well, "The Star Spangled Banner." She was vociferously applauded. A chorus of voices gave the Chant of Le Vengeur, and were loudly called upon for an encore which they gave. The trio given by Mlle. Mandiet and Messrs. Marster and Atkinson was a perfect gem of song. M. Block favored the company with a song, and the first part of the programme was concluded by singing the Marseillaise in which the whole audience joined in the chorus. The second part of the programme consisted of music and dancing, which lasted till a late hour, every one leaving the hall conscious of having had a happy time.

SALEM NOTES.

[FROM THE OREGONIAN'S LOCAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SALEM, July 13.

J. F. Staiger and family have gone to Yaquina bay for a few weeks' recreation.

The Sol Smith Russell party came up this morning. They will have a good house this evening.

The regular meeting night of Protection lodge, No. 2, A. O. U. W., has been changed from Friday to Thursday night.

In giving the description of Gunn the escaped convict, the fact that the thumb of his left hand was missing, was unintentionally omitted. This may give another clue to his identity.

The Klamath Lake Navigation and Irrigating Co. has filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state, with James S. Howard, Chas. S. Moore and Wm. G. Hale as incorporators. Head office at Linkville; capital stock, $10,000.

The executive committee of the State Temperance Alliance met at the M. E. church in this city yesterday, and instructed the president to have printed and circulated new petitions asking the legislature to take the necessary steps required to present to the people for adoption or rejection a prohibitory amendment to our state constitution, and Dr. Watts was requested to take the lecture field and urge its adoption.

Geo. Peebles, the energetic secretary of the state agricultural society, is already devoting his almost undivided attention to the forthcoming exhibition. The large colored posters are already in the hands of the printer, and will soon be ready for distribution. A large force of men are engaged in making the necessary repairs to the buildings and fences at the grounds, and the track is in very fair condition, considering the long spell of dry weather we have had. That objectionable feature, the fence east of the grand stand, will be at once removed, and other improvements suggested by the experience of former years, will be added to make the forthcoming exhibition a grand success.

And now comes forward Messrs. Queener & Pitman of Stayton, who report that George Snell and two other parties have discovered the camping ground of Messrs. Bradshaw, Henn, Diebel and Elldridge, the four individuals who recently bid Superintendent Stratton and other authorities at the state prison a hurried farewell, and for whom the public have manifested so deep a solicitude as to really insist on their returning to accept, for a few years longer, the hospitalities of the state. They are said to be encamped on a drift of the North Santiam river, near Mr. Howell's place, and are apparently well armed and provisioned. Snell and his friends set fire to the drift, which drove the convicts out of their lair and they at once showed fight. The aforesaid Snell, et. al., having lost no convicts, were not hunting them particularly and lost no time in skipping out of gunshot, and a party will be organized at Stayton to-day to start out on their trail, and as the Stayton boys mean business, we confidently look for startling developments.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE

Is the Oregon Trunk Factory of R. Harris & Co. This house manufactures the largest assortment of trunks in this city, all of their own manufacture. If you are in need of a trunk or satchel, try this firm and you will be satisfied. Salesroom 49 First st., near Pine. Factory 41 Front st. Trunks and valises made to order and repaired.

Parties at a distance requiring anything in the drug line, can have it sent by mail or express by sending to Child & Co. druggists, corner Morrison and Second streets.

People from the Sound country in need of horses would do well to be present at Hexter and Newell's sale in this place next Tuesday.

Some fine large horses to be sold by Hexter & Newell next Tuesday in Portland; also, some ponies and driving horses.

For finest fizes and soda call on Dayton, Hall & Lamberson, 124 First street.

Soda water, 180 deg. below zero, at Woodard, Clarke & Co's.

Hexter & Newell never have any horses [illegible] in at their sales.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

ALL who are afflicted with salt rheum, itch, scald head, impetigo, and every other eruption of the skin, should use Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier.

Eg wise and take this great medicine now.

EDMOND RESTAURANT.

The Esmond Restaurant meals served all day from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M. Best of fare and attention. J. H. Brenner, Proprietor.

WALL PAPER AND ART DECORATIONS

Of the latest designs. Experienced hands furnished to hang paper and decorate the finest homes. FREEBORN & CO., 128 Third street, between Washington and Alder, house, sign and fresco painters.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE.

45 Washington street, leads all. Ice cream.

HAIR CUTTING.

Three of the finest workmen in the state are at Ferguson's hair cutting head quarters, 89 Stark street.

IN FULL BLAST.

Pfunder's Soda Fountain. [illegible] Vichy [illegible] Soda.

Medical Lake Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

A Sure Cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, Etc. Medical Lake Salt cures Catarrh, Piles, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and Female Complaints. Warranted genuine and pure. E. B. [illegible] General Agent, Walla Walla, W. T. REDINGTON, WOODARD & CO., Agents, Portland, Oregon.

[illegible] and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

At New York, on Tuesday, the building occupied by Barnard H. Smith, manufacturer of [illegible], etc., burned. Loss $30,000.

WOLFESVILLE, N. C.—Dr. L. D. McLaughlin says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for vertigo and I now feel like a new man."

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall St., N. Y. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents S. F.

SOMETHING EVERY LADY OUGHT TO KNOW.

There exists a means of securing a soft and brilliant Complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be. Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, Eruptions, Vulgar Flushings, etc., etc. So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not suspected by anybody.

No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS

P. CENTIMERI

Kid Gloves.

P. E. BRIGHAM,

SOLE AGENT,

103 First Street.

MRS. H. H. HILDEBRAND. MISS LIZZIE ANDERSON.

HILDEBRAND & ANDERSON,

IMPORTERS OF FINE MILLINERY,

71 Third St. (Ainsworth Building) bet. Oak and Pine, Portland, Or.

Are selling off at cost to make room for fall stock. Orders from the country solicited.

CLEARANCE SALE AT COST FOR CASH OF

Dry and Fancy Goods and Millinery

AT P. VAN FRIDAGH'S,

111 First St., Dekum's Building.

MRS. C. H. CLARKE,

IMPORTER OF

Fine Millinery,

Cor. Fourth and Columbia Sts.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

LOUIS EPPINGER'S

RESTAURANT.

Corner First and A Streets,

PORTLAND.

Elegant in all its appointments
Unsurpassed in the United States
IN
Every respect first-class,
HAS
All the choicest delicacies
AFFORDED
In the markets of the world,
WITH
A Splendid dining-room,
AND
Private rooms for ladies.

THE ST. CHARLES

RESTAURANT.

Front St., near corner Morrison.

Kept by S. A. Solomon, formerly of [illegible] Restaurant.

The best place in the city. Meals can be ordered by bill of fare or otherwise. Board by the day $1.

NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

THE CELEBRATED OPENER

RAKOCZY Water.

The undersigned beg to call the attention of physicians and the public to this valuable mineral water being the strongest and most effective of all known aperients. Also to the renowned

SPRUDEL OF Hermannsborn,

The most delicious of Table Waters. Superior in natural carbonic gas and beneficent effect to any other mineral water.

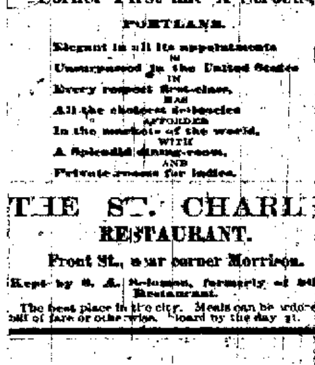
For sale by all druggists, grocers, liquor dealers, etc., etc., and in lots to suit, by

CHARLES KOHN & CO.,

44 Front Street, Portland, Or.

SOLE AGENTS

For Oregon and Washington Territory.



REVOLUTION IN PRICES!

Our Stock Marked Down to Panic Prices.

MEN'S SUITS. BOYS' SUITS,

CHILDREN'S SUITS,

Hats, Furnishing Goods, Trunks and Valises.

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES

Call and see

KERN AND KITER

Cor. First & Morrison Sts.

THE

YELLOW-STONE NATIONAL PARK!

And other scenery along the line of

N. P. R. R.

Exquisite Engravings and Description, Maps, etc. PRICE, 50 CENTS.

J. K. GILL & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

THE

ONLY GENUINE BORAX SOAP.

SNOW WHITE.

Especially adapted for washing Flannels or Woolens.

Perfection for Toilet and Bath use.

For sale only by M. MENG & CO., Portland, Or.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,

140 First St., Portland, Or.

Importers, Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,

SILVER WARE,

CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, ETC.

Watch Repairing, and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order.

Orders from the interior carefully and promptly attended to.

Goods expressed on approval.

WALTHAM or ELGIN WATCHES.

4-ounce Silver Case..............$10 50
5-ounce Silver Case..............17 40

Sent to any part of the country on receipt of coin or money order. A written guarantee for two years with every watch.

W. FRIEDLANDER,

63 First, bet. Oak and Pine.

WESLEY JACKSON, Manager

Manufacturers of Buggies, Carriages, Buckboards, Road Carts, Express and Delivery Wagons, Trucks, Dray and Lumber Wagons, Store and Warehouse Trucks, Street Cars and Agricultural Implements.

Our facilities for manufacture are the largest on the Pacific Coast. Large orders specially solicited and filled at [illegible] terms.

Works and Office—Corner Twenty-second and T Streets, North Portland.

F. S. CHADBOURNE & CO.

LEADING

Furniture

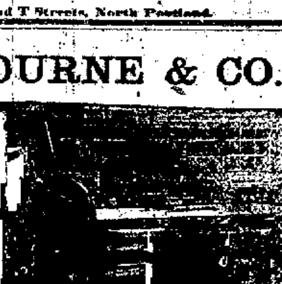
Manufacturers and Dealers in Oregon.

MOST COMPLETE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

LATEST NOVELTIES AND STYLES IN

Chamber, Parlor, Office and Library Sets.

COR FIRST AND YAMHILL STS.



E. F. GULLIXSON & CO.

CARPETS.

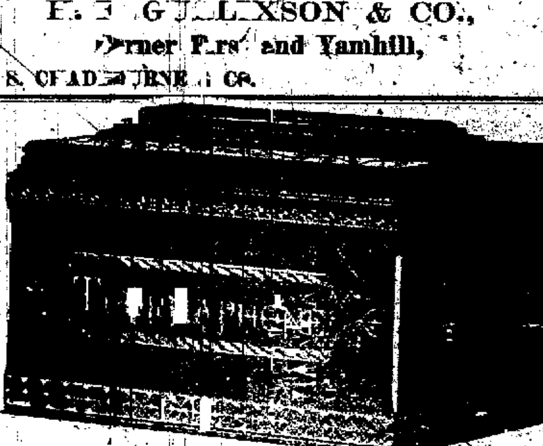
We carry the largest and best selection, WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION, of any house in the northwest. Our patterns in Alex. Smith's Moquette and Bigelow Body Brussels are private and can not be had of any other house in Portland.

Call and see the NEW FLOOR COVERING (English Corticine), far superior to Linoleum. If you want first-class work, get your Carpets of

E. F. GULLIXSON & CO.,

Corner First and Yamhill,

With F. S. CHADBOURNE & CO.



THE INSTRUMENT FOR THE PEOPLE.—The above is a faithful representation of

The Tournaphone, or Automatic Organ.

In Tone and Power it far surpasses any instrument heretofore made on this principle. We want live agents to sell this instrument in every county in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. Price, with one full of music, $60. A large catalogue of Music is already published and more is continually being added. Extra music six cents per foot.

A. H. ROBBINS & SON, 320 First street, Portland, Oregon.

The Bernard Organ Co.

OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State.) Every organ manufactured under the careful eye of one of our company. We sell on easy payments, and protect our patrons from loss if they are compelled from any cause whatever to stop their payments.

320 First street, Portland, Oregon.

D. H. ROSS, Manager Branch House, New Tacoma, W. T.
FRANK COOPER, Manager Branch House, Salem, Oregon.

[illegible] JUST

THE

Sale at Cost

Has proven a Grand Success at

[illegible]inger's.

We beg to remind those ladies who have not yet attended the sale that some very desirable bargains remain [illegible] in

SILK AND DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS,

Which is not surprising with the prices they are being sold for.

Only Small Lots Remaining.

23-in. Black Heavy Gros Grain Silk [illegible] silk for.............. 95c
22-in. Tapestrier [illegible] Satin, Gros grain, for...........

FAST DISAPPEARING.

Small lots remaining of different grades black and colored Cashmeres, all wool, 40c., 47½c. and 50c.

Only small lot remaining, 48-in. all wool Beiges, new shades, for [illegible].

42-in. all-wool Embroidered, sold elsewhere for $1.10 for 85c.

SILK, Cashmere and Drap d'Ete

WRAPS.

Are now Selling Fast.

Call soon and secure advantageous selections. Bear in mind, the whole stock at cost.

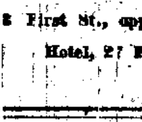
READ OUR PRICE CIRCULAR,

Now being distributed by mail and in order to every address.

[illegible],

158 First St., opposite Occidental Hotel, 27 Morrison.

Full Set of Teeth For $10.



[illegible] Teeth filled at [illegible] satisfaction guaranteed. [illegible] Union Block. [illegible]

COUNTRY VISITORS AND OTHERS are requested to call on Walter [illegible] pawnbroker, [illegible] First st., New Market Block, where they will get bargains in gold and silver watches, revolvers, guns, etc. Money loaned on valuables, etc.

WOOL.

We inform our friends and others interested that we have for some years established in Boston a successful Commission Business for the sale of California and Oregon Wools. We solicit consignments of good lots.

Wools from the interior will be received and prepared for shipment free of extra charge.

Liberal advances made at low interest. Charges moderate.

Additional information cheerfully furnished upon personal application or by mail.

HECHT BROS. & CO.,

25 and 27 Sansome street - - - - San Francisco,
1 and 3 Front street - - - - Portland, Or.,
AND
181 and 183 Summer street - - - - Boston, Mass.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD,

FOR WAREHOUSE AND FARM USE.

GRAIN AND STORE TRUCKS.

Write for Price List.

[illegible] PARKER, Agent,

26 North Front St., Portland.

PIANOS

AND

ORGANS.

Largest Stock and Cheapest Prices.

GARDNER BROS.,

165 First Street.

YING LUN & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS!

Suits Made to Order.

From French, American & Oregon City goods, very cheap, and

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Also pantaloons, shirts, blown coats, hunting coats, etc. Give them a call, at

80 Alder st., between First and Second, Portland, Or.

CANDLE FISH,

OR OULACHAN.

Choice and Palatable; pronounced Superior to the Sardine.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

[illegible] in the most determined manner to the effect that nothing except a full concession to their demands will avert a strike. This afternoon President Thomas T. Eckert, of the Western Union, sent a long dispatch to Colonel R. C. Clowry, general superintendent, which seems a pretty plain indication that the company does not intend to accede to the operators' demands.

Munson Salve is the universal remedy [illegible] scalds, cuts, bruises and flesh wounds.

the United States attorney, the court holding that service on his assistant was not good.

[illegible] "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, [illegible].

AT DAWN.

Awake, my lady fair,
Dawn is in the air,
In the eastern portals low
Morning spreads her misty glow.
From the lusty robin's throat
Songs of salutation float
O'er the meadow wide,
By the river's side,
Where the nodding buttercup
Holds its golden saucer up,
With a welcome gay
To the growing day.
The world is at her freshest now;
Come and see, my dearest, how
Everything
Seems to spring
With the life the sunbeams bring.
Haste, O haste
Come and taste
This abounding joy
Without alloy;
For when the sun mounts high
The sweetest part will die.
Streams are singing,
Birds are singing
All around
Pearls of sound,
From the trees the twigs, the ground.
Beads of dew
Wait for you
Hold the thirsty sun at bay,
Till your step shall pass their way.
Sweetest things you ever knew
Tarry here to welcome you;
But the sweetest greeting lies
Here, beloved, in my eyes,
O, my lady, come and see;
Come O come to me.

THE JOURNALIST'S GRUDGE.

How a Misdirected Message Made a Great Difference with the "Blue-Eyed Boy of Destiny."

"What trivial circumstances sometimes change the whole course of a man's life," moralized an old New York journalist, turning lazily to his companion.

"Right you are," yawned the other. "What is the matter? Are you thinking of dying, or of shaving your head and doing missionary work?"

"Nothing is the matter, and I am not going to do anything absurd," rejoined the other; "but something recalled to mind this afternoon a little circumstance in the lives of two men, which started a long chain of events of the greatest consequence, completely changing the current of many careers. You have probably heard the story before, but I will tell it to you anyway."

"Go ahead."

"Some time after the war Whitelaw Reid was knocking around looking for a good opening. He was one of those lucky war correspondents, who were required by the war department, or some other ruling martial authority, to attach a nom-de-plume to everything they sent to their journals from the front. This gave to their work a personality and force that would not otherwise attach to it, and when the war was over, Mack, Reid and a few others were well known. Horace Greeley had seen some of Whitelaw Reid's work, and liked it. He gave the young man a situation on the *Tribune*. It was one of those unsatisfactory jobs that one sometimes strikes on a newspaper, and Reid was discontented. The salary was only $30 a week, and he saw no prospect of advancement. One day he went over to see John Swinton, now chief of staff on the *Sun*, who was then managing editor of the *Times*, and asked him for a job, telling him he was not getting enough to enable him to live as he wanted to live, and as he thought he ought to live. There was no place open on the *Times* just then, but Swinton promised to give him a show the first opportunity that was presented. Not long afterward he wrote Reid offering him work, but the latter called to say he had been promoted and his salary increased, and that he believed he would not change. He had been promoted to do scrub editorial, so the paragraph work was called off.

"At this period John Russell Young was managing editor of the *Tribune* and Amos Cummings city editor. Young was conceded to be one of the very best newspaper men of America, and his prospects were brilliant. Now comes the queer incident that upset everything and caused a general shaking up.

"John Russell Young sent a messenger to Amos Cummings one day with a note giving instructions about some assignment work. At the moment the boy gave the note to Cummings the latter was talking to a tramp printer, who was importuning him for a dollar that he would not give him anything.

"'Now, Amos, just gimme a dollar, this time, won't yer?' pleaded the banner-carrier.

"'I'll be d——d if I will,' responded the irascible Cummings.

"The messenger waited to hear no more. He flew back to Young and breathlessly told him that Cummings had taken his note, and then said he 'would be d——d if he would do it.'

"Without waiting to make inquiries Young wrote a note to Cummings peremptorily discharging him. The beheaded city editor tried to see the manager and try to get an explanation, but Young would not give him a hearing, and sent the curt message 'You are discharged for insubordination and profanity.'

"Years before this Cummings had saved Robert Bonner from heavy loss by fire, and the *Ledger* editor on that occasion had told the young man to call on him if he ever wanted a favor. Cummings gave him a call and reminded him of the circumstance.

"'What can I do for you?' asked Bonner.

"'You can give me a letter to Charles A. Dana. I want a position on the *Sun*.' Dana was under the very greatest obligations to Bonner, who had advanced him money to pay for the *Sun*. Armed with a friendly note from Bonner, Cummings called on Dana. It so happened that they were making some changes in the force at that juncture, England, the managing editor, having been put in charge of the business office and others then moved about. 'What did you leave the *Tribune* for, Amos?' asked Dana.

"'I was discharged for insubordination and profanity,' was the reply.

"'I think you are just the man I want for managing editor,' said Dana, and Amos was forthwith installed in that position. A few weeks afterward the *Sun* published a full page sensation charging John Russell Young with stealing associated press dispatches and sending them to a Philadelphia paper. Young lost his place, lost caste, and lost prestige. Two or three years afterward Cummings met him on the street and greeted him with, 'Well, d——d you, you discharged me for insubordination and profanity, and I discharged you for stealing. Honors are easy. Good-day.'

"Whitelaw Reid was advanced to Young's chair, and when Horace Greeley temporarily retired from the control of the paper to run for president, Reid was put in charge. It is generally supposed that Greeley died because he failed of election. That is a mistake. He died of a broken heart because he failed of election. That is a mistake. He died of a broken heart because he thought that while he had been undermined by the man whom he had elevated. His editorials could not be published, and when he protested he found he was without a voice. He also discovered that the circulation of the weekly had dropped from 250,000 to 80,000, and the daily from 50,000 to next to nothing. All these causes combine to break the old man's mind and kill him. Not any would say that he was murdered; but I have heard hard things said by those who were in position to know how he was treated after that unfortunate campaign.

"If John Russell Young had not penned that hasty note to Amos Cummings discharging him, it is altogether probable that, in the natural course of events he would have succeeded Greeley and been the owner of the *Tribune* to-day instead of Whitelaw Reid, and that the latter would still be holding a subordinate, no account sort of a place on one of the New York dailies, or perhaps Greeley might never have been persuaded against his better judgment to become a candidate for president. That rattle-pated, tale bearing messenger boy did more mischief in sixty seconds than a thousand men could undo in twenty years. One move of the most insignificant pawn on the board completely changed the result of the game."

The News' Idea of It.

The Bartholdi statute of liberty is about ready, but the country to which it is presented hasn't any place to put it. If the people of France had sent the United States a draft for $500,000 as a present, would the great republic be too mean to pay the "current rate of exchange" thereon? It looks that way. It reminds one of the old story of the farmer who came into the store and traded an egg for a darning needle. "Now," said the thrifty agriculturist, "you ought to treat me when I give you my custom." The storekeeper couldn't see much profit in the leading transaction, but he said, "All right; what will you take?" "Wall," replied the honest plowboy, "gimme a glass of wine with an aig in it." An expression more of sorrow than anger and disgust flitted over the merchant's countenance as he passed out the wine. When he broke the egg into it, lo! it had a double yolk. "I golt" shouted the delighted farmer. "That was a double yoke aig! You owe me another darning needle."—*Hawkeye.*

THE ARKANSAW FARMER.

From the Arkansaw Traveler.

A cattle dealer stopped at the house of an Arkansaw small farmer, and called to a man who was drawing water with an old-fashioned windlass that cried out with an alarming screak at every turn of the crank.

"Light!" shouted the drawer of water.

The man dismounted and approached the well.

"I am a cattle buyer," said the man, "and I'd like to talk business to you."

"Can't talk business till I give those steers as much water as they want."

"How long will it take you?"

"Blamed if I know. They hain't had no water for two days, and the well's seventy-five feet deep, and the bucket leaks. Now make the calculation."

"How long have you been drawing?"

"Since sun up, and they're jest as rampant now as they was when I commenced. I don't low to do nothin' else for several days yit, fer by the time one gits 'nough the other one is spilin' for some."

"Why don't you drive them to the creek?"

"Thar ain't no creek in the neighborhood."

"Why don't you drive them to the river?"

"Cause they'd rush in and drown theirselves."

"Why don't you drive them to the pond?"

"They won't drink that sorter water."

"Don't you want to sell them?"

"I would if I had the ole woman's consent, an' I think she's willin'."

"Where is she?"

"She's jes gittin' ready to go over to see one of the neighbors."

"You'd better consult her before she leaves."

"You don't know that woman like I do. It ain't safe to pester her when she's gittin' ready to go anywhar. We'll hafter wait till she gits thar."

"How far is it?"

"About nine miles."

"I see you don't care to talk business."

"No, I ain't so powerful keer."

"If you'd pay more attention to business you'd live better?"

"Don't wanter live no better'n I am. Suits me."

"Are you making any attempt to educate your children?"

"Yes, an' they're gittin' along fine. Jim hit a nigger with a rock yisterday, Bob sassed a Justice of the Peace and Buck ain't afeerd of the devil. That's a mighty good showin', let me tell you;" and the windlass screaked and the steers rolled their eyes.

"Are all your children boys?"

"They might have been of it hadn't been fur one thing."

"What was that?"

"One of them was a gal."

"Where is she now?"

"Married to the orn'riest feller I ever seed."

"Well, there's no use fooling with you; good day."

"Good day." And he turned the crank, muttering to himself: "Nothin' 'round tryin' to find out who's got whisky. A man'd better be mighty smart these days."

Another English Outrage.

The Modern Age for July.

Among English writers it is a favorite affectation to assume a fear of writing American instead of pure, unadulterated English. They are imbued with a spinster-like dread of permitting their cherished "honour" to become American "honor," and pretend an equal horror of American "favor"—the word as one be it well understood—as opposed to English "favour." Changes of this kind, which are justified on grounds of common sense—inasmuch as tend to simplify the mongrel orthography inherited from our English forefathers—we can assume the responsibility for without a blush, but we must protest against one practice among English writers which is bringing discredit on our use of the common vernacular. If an Englishman wishes to perpetrate on his readers some especially idiotic expression of home manufacture, and is doubtful of its reception, he places after it a parenthetical "as the Americans say," or "as they say in America." This we could endure, perhaps, if these inventions showed the slightest wit or anything else than unavailing attempts to be funny. American slang—and there is certainly enough of it for all the English speaking people of the earth to quote from honestly—is notably bright and to the point. If English writers wish to impress their readers with our wickedness in this direction, let them quote from our slang dictionary direct, and not attempt to foist their own weak imitations on their helpless countrymen, relying on the credit they will receive from being branded "American," to give them currency.

HALF WAY.

Have you forgotten where we stood,
Between the lights that night of spring,
The river rolling to the flood,
So sad the birds they dared not sing?
No love was ever dream'd like this,
Beneath the shadows of the park,
Beneath a whisper and a kiss,
Between the daylight and the dark.

There had been trouble—this was rest;
There had been passion—this was peace;
The sunset dying in the west
Made nature sigh and whispers cease.
I only felt what I had found
You only knew what I would say;
But nothing broke the peace profound
Between the darkness and the day.

How will it end? I cannot tell;
I asked it many months ago,
Before the leaves of autumn fell
And changed to winter's waste of snow.
Yet we stand waiting at the gate
Of summer time for promise—hark!
No, love, 'tis nothing. We must wait
Between the daylight and the dark.

The Patron Saint of Russia.

The Englishman visiting Russia for the first time cannot but be struck by the fact that the patron saints of England and Scotland are also those of Russia, and the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew and the ever memorable conflict between saint and dragon show that the same saints, and no different, but similarly named personages, watch over the two countries. It must be owned that the respect for the saints is very much greater in Russia than in England or Scotland, and that in case of the two countries being at war, Russia would have a far better claim to the aid of her patrons than would England. Here the cross of St. George answers to our Victoria cross, and no Russian can obtain a higher honor than to have his name inscribed on the marble panel of the magnificent hall of St. George in the Kremlin. Moscow, as the heart of Russia, is considered to be especially under the patronage of the military saint, and the slaying of the dragon forms the device of the city arms. Consequently, although the ribbon of St. Andrew is the more conspicuous on the persons of the members of the imperial family in the procession St. George bears the chief honors in the municipal decoration.—Cor. London Standard.

Strange History of a Madonna.

St. Petersburg has narrowly escaped losing the most precious of its art treasures, the celebrated Madonna della Staffa of Raphael. The picture, which for more than three centuries and a half belonged to the Staffa family, was purchased in 1870 by the emperor of Russia for £12,400, and was by him presented to the late empress, who at her death bequeathed it to the art museum at the Hermitage. The heated air of the gallery in which the picture was hung recently split the square pine panel on which Raphael painted his masterpiece, and it was feared that the damage was irreparable. A certain artist named Sidoroff volunteered at last, however, to set matters right. After carefully supporting the face of the picture with linen backed by a slab of marble, he laboriously rubbed away the panel, first with files and afterward with powdered glass, and then succeeded in mounting the thin remaining film on canvas. In the course of this delicate operation it was discovered that instead of the book which the Madonna in the picture now holds, there was originally a pomegranate, toward which the infant Jesus stretched out his hand with childish curiosity.—*St. James Gazette.*

Oval Versus Round Waists.

The more closely a woman can get her bust to approximate to the shape of a peg-top, the prouder and happier she usually is. Why the peg-top has attained to the high distinction of serving as a model for woman is one of the many puzzles connected with dress. The Greeks—who certainly knew something about the human form—assigned to their ideal waist dimensions quite intolerable to an English woman of to-day. Moreover, they made it oval, whereas the modern waist is round. It is a physiological fact that there is about an oval waist a delightful suppleness and elasticity, while the round waist so common at the present day is hard, rigid, and unsympathetic. The fact is that some women are blessed with waists naturally small, and oval as every natural waist is, while other women less favored by nature are determined to outdo the small ones at no matter what cost.

THE DALLES MISSION CASE.

The following is the full text of the opinion of the supreme court of the United States, sustaining the decision of Judge Deady in the Dalles Mission case:

Supreme Court of the United States.

No. 206.—October Term, 1882.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, appellant vs. Dalles City—Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the district of Oregon.

STATEMENT.

This was a bill in equity filed by Dalles City, a municipal corporation organized under the laws of the state of Oregon, against the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York.

The following facts were disclosed by the pleadings and evidence: The complainant was incorporated by an act of the legislature of Oregon passed January 26, 1857, which was afterwards amended by an act passed January 26, 1859. By the last named act the boundaries of Dalles City were established. Long prior to the passage of said acts of incorporation, to-wit, in the year 1852, a large portion of the land within said boundaries was settled upon and occupied as a town site for the purpose of business and trade, and not for agriculture, and has been so occupied ever since that time. During the year 1855 the lawfully constituted authorities of the county of Wasco, within which Dalles City was situate, caused the land so occupied to be surveyed and platted into lots, blocks, tracts and alleys, and the plat thereof to be recorded in the recorder's office of said county. A survey was made by the United States of the lands so occupied as a town site, and such survey was approved on February 4, 1860, and on April 19, 1860, the corporate authorities of Dalles City entered at the land office of the United States in Oregon City the fractional northwest quarter of section three, in township one, of range thirteen east, containing one hundred and twelve acres, in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants thereof according to their respective interests. All this was done in pursuance of an act of Congress approved May 23, 1844, and of the act of July 17, 1854 (10 stat., 305), by which the provisions of the act first named were extended to the territory of Oregon. The said fractional quarter is the land occupied by Dalles City as a town site. The corporate authorities paid to the receiver of the land office one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for said fractional quarter, and Dalles City claimed to have thereby acquired title thereto in trust as aforesaid.

The defendant, the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, claimed to own in fee simple a tract of land containing six hundred and forty-three acres and thirty-seven hundredths of an acre, for which a patent was issued to it by the United States on July 9, 1877. The land described in the patent included the fractional quarter to which Dalles City claimed title and of which it was in possession.

The bill filed in this case asserted the validity of the title of Dalles City, the complainant, to said fractional quarter, and averred that the patent for six hundred and forty-three acres and thirty-seven one-hundredths of an acre, which included said fractional quarter, was improvidently issued to the missionary society in violation of the rights of complainant, and prayed for a decree, declaring the complainant to be the owner of said fractional quarter in trust for the use and benefit of the owners and occupants thereof, declaring that the defendant held the legal title in trust for the complainant, and directing it to make a conveyance to the complainant therefor, to be held by it in trust for the respective occupants thereof.

Upon final hearing the circuit court rendered a decree in favor of the complainant, in accordance with the prayer of the bill. This appeal is prosecuted to reverse that decree.

Mr. Justice Woods delivered the opinion of the court.

It is clear, and does not seem to be disputed, that the title of the appellee to the fractional quarter of land described in the bill is a good and valid title against all the world, unless it be the appellant, the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church. The title of appellee was acquired by virtue of an entry made at the proper land office, in pursuance of the provisions of two acts of congress, one passed May 23, 1844 (5 Stat., 657), and the other July 17, 1854 (10 Stat., 305). The controversy in the case arises upon the claim of the appellant, which contends that its title is better and superior to that of the appellee.

The patent from the United States to the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church for the lands in controversy was issued by virtue of section 2447 of the revised statutes, and was directed by that section, declared as follows: "That this patent shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall in no manner interfere with any valid adverse right to the same land, nor be construed to preclude a legal investigation and decision by the proper judicial tribunal between adverse claimants to the same land."

It is, therefore, clear that the patent does not conclude this controversy, and that if the United States had, at the date of the patent, no title to the lands described therein, the patent conveyed none to the defendant. But both parties contend that they had acquired the title of the United States long before the date of the patent. As the appellee is conceded to have *prima facie* a good title, the appellant is driven to show a better title, independently of the patent. This it has undertaken to do. The only question in the case, therefore, is, has it succeeded in establishing a title to the premises superior to that under which the appellee claims, and by virtue of which it is in possession.

The appellant asserts title under the provisions of the first section of an act of congress, passed August 14, 1848, entitled "An act to establish the territorial government of Oregon." (9 Stat., 323.) This section, among other things, declared: "That the title to the land, not exceeding 640 acres, now occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said territory, together with the improvements thereon, be confirmed and established in the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectively belong." The appellant contends that on August 14, 1848, it was, within the meaning of this statute, occupying as a missionary station among the Indian tribes of Oregon, the land now in dispute. Whether this contention is well founded is the turning point of the controversy.

It appears from the testimony in the record that in the year 1836 or 1837 a missionary station was established by the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, under the superintendence of the Rev. Jason Lee, on the lands now in controversy situate on the Columbia river, east of the Cascade mountains, at a place then called Wascopum, but since then known as The Dalles. In 1844 Lee was succeeded by the Rev. Geo. Gary, who continued to be the superintendent of the station until July 1847, when he was succeeded by Rev. William Roberts. At this time there were at the station a two-story dwelling house, a school house, which was used also as a church, a store-house, with cellar underneath, a barn, some farming lands enclosed, and farming utensils.

In August, 1847, Mr. Roberts, being still the superintendent of the station, transferred it to Dr. Whitman, who was a missionary of the Presbyterian missionary society, known as the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. An account of this transfer is given in the testimony of Mr. Roberts, as follows:

"In August, 1847, I transferred the said station into the hands of Dr. Whitman, at the instance of the A. B. C. F. M. The mission station was placed in his hands on the conditions and with the understanding that it should be occupied by them for the use and benefit of the Indians residing in that place and vicinity. For the movable property they were to pay such an amount as might mutually be agreed upon. For the station itself they were to give no compensation, the understanding being all the while that the mission was to be maintained by them for the use and benefit of the Indians in a religious point of view, which included the education of the children, the instruction of the Indian parents in all matters pertaining to their religious interests and temporal well being. The reasons for the transfer without compensation were briefly these: The Methodist mission had, but one station east of the Cascades and more work in the Willamette than they could well attend to. The American board had three stations in the upper country, and it was quite desirable for them to have The Dalles also, as it was the key to that entire region, and as an act of Christian regard and confidence the transfer was thus made.

"The amount which Dr. Whitman was to pay for the movable property was subsequently fixed at a fraction over six hundred dollars. This included a large canoe, farming utensils, fanning mill, some wheat, &c."

Payment of the six hundred dollars was made by a draft drawn by Dr. Whitman, dated in September 1847, upon the American board.

Mr. Roberts, the Rev. Alvan F. Waller, and Mr. Brewer, the latter two, up to the date of the transfer, having been in the occupancy of the mission, left the station immediately after the transfer and went down the Columbia river. They carried off their movable property which had not been sold to Dr. Whitman. Doctor Whitman, to whom the station had been transferred, remained there a few days and then returned to his home at Wailatpu, distant about one hundred and forty miles. He left his nephew, Perrin B. Whitman, a youth seventeen years of age, at The Dalles in possession of the buildings which had been occupied by the Methodist missionaries. On November 29, 1847 Dr. Whitman was, with his family and a number of other persons, murdered by the Cayuse Indians at his home at Wailatpu. When news of this massacre reached Perrin B. Whitman, he abandoned The Dalles and went down the Columbia river, leaving no one in the occupancy of the station.

After the transfer of the station by Roberts to Whitman in August, 1847, the record does not show that any missionary labors were ever performed at The Dalles, either by the Methodist society or the American board, except two or three religious services held by Mr. Waller in June, 1850, when he went to The Dalles to show Mr. Roberts the boundaries of the mission claim. After the month of August, 1847, no person representing the Methodist missionary society, and after December, 1847, no person representing the American board, ever occupied the missionary station at The Dalles.

The reason assigned by the appellant why the American board abandoned the station and why possession of it was not resumed by the Methodist society was the fear of Indian hostilities.

It follows that on August 14, 1848, when the act to organize the territory of Oregon was passed, the station was not in the occupancy of any one representing either of the missionary societies.

About the last of February or the first of March, 1849, Messrs. Walker, Spaulding and Eels, three missionaries of the American board, delivered a writing to Mr. Roberts, in which they "offered for his acceptance the mission station at Wascopum, near the Grand Dalles of the Columbia river," and proposed "that it be transferred to the Oregon mission of the Methodist Episcopal church in the same manner in which it was received by the Oregon mission of the American board of commissioners of foreign missions." The draft given to Mr. Roberts for the movable property at The Dalles, sold by him to Dr. Whitman in August, 1847, was delivered up, it having never been paid.

The appellant did not resume missionary work at The Dalles after this attempt to transfer, nor did it take possession of the premises.

In June, 1850, Mr. Roberts returned to The Dalles for the purpose of making a survey of the 640 acres which he proposed to claim for the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church under the act of 1848. He made a survey and had it recorded.

On February 28, 1859, several years after the lands in controversy had been entered and paid for by Dalles City, the American Board delivered to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church a release of all their right and title to "the property in the vicinity of the Dalles on the Columbian river, known as the 'mission property.'"

The question is presented whether, upon these facts, the appellant, the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, has shown a better title to the lands in controversy than that of Dalles City, the appellee.

The title claimed by appellant is based entirely upon the first section of the act of August 14, 1848, before referred to. This was a public grant. In the case of Dubuque & Pacific Railroad Company v. Litchfield, it was said by this court, speaking of a public grant of lands: "All grants of this description are strictly construed against the grantees. Nothing passes but what is conveyed in clear and explicit language." See, also, Jackson v. Lamphere, 3 Pet., 289; Beatty v. The Lessee of Knowles, 4 Pet., 165; The Providence Bank v. Billings, 4 Id., 514; Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge, 11 Pet., 420; Leavenworth, etc., R. R. Co. v. United States, 92 U.S., 733.

The act of August 14 1848, confirms and establishes title to land occupied at the date of the act as missionary stations among the Indian tribes. The words are "now occupied." To occupy means to hold in possession; to hold or keep for use; as to occupy an apartment. Webster's dictionary. The appellant contends that this act confers title on it for lands which it did not occupy at the date of the act, but which it had voluntarily abandoned eleven months before, and the occupancy of which it never resumed, either for missionary or any other purposes. Not even a liberal construction would support such a claim.

But the appellant, conceding that it was not in the actual occupancy of the premises, either as a missionary station or otherwise, at the date of the passage of the act, nevertheless insists that, being in actual occupancy in August 1847, it transferred its rights therein to the American board, on condition that the latter society should maintain a mission there for the benefit of the Indians, and that, as the American board failed to maintain such a mission and abandoned the premises, the rights of the appellant reverted to it, and it, therefore had a constructive possession when the act of August 14, 1848, was passed, which brought it within the meaning of the act.

We do not think this contention can be sustained. In the first place, it cannot be fairly inferred from the testimony in the record that the transfer of the missionary station was a conditional one, and that it was any part of the contract that the rights of the appellant should revert to it if the condition were broken. It is plain that the transfer was absolute. Doubtless it was the expectation of the appellant that the transferee would conduct upon the premises a mission for the religious benefit of the Indians, and such doubtless was the purpose of the American Board. But it does not appear to have been any part of the contract that, if the American Board failed to carry on such a mission, the appellant should resume possession.

But conceding that such was the understanding between the parties, there is still a fatal obstacle to any claim on the part of the appellant. When the appellant was in the occupancy of the premises in controversy, and when it made the transfer of possession in August, 1847, and until the passage of the act of August 14, 1848, "to establish the territorial government of Oregon," that part of the country was without an organized territorial government under the laws of the United States. The public domain which was included within the territory of Oregon by the act just mentioned, had not been surveyed nor was it open to settlement, preemption or entry. Stearns v. Stark, 1 Wal. 402. The title was in the United States, subject to the possessory Indian title to portions of the territory, and there was no law by which any person or company could acquire title from the government. All persons, therefore, who settled upon the public lands acquired no rights thereby as against the government. They were merely tenants by sufferance. The most they could claim was the right of actual occupancy as against other settlers. Such an occupant could yield his right of actual possession to another settler, but he could convey no other interest in the land. If he abandoned the land and another settler occupied it, the former lost all right to the possession. If he transferred the possession to another and the transferee abandoned the land, the first possessor could claim no right in the land unless he again took actual possession. In short, the settler had no rights as against the government, and no rights under the laws of the United States as against anyone else to the possession of the land in his actual occupancy, except and only so long as such occupancy continued.

It is true that before the passage of the act of August 14, 1848, to organize a territorial government for Oregon, the people of that territory had, in June and July 1845, met by their delegates in convention and adopted laws and regulations for their government "until such time," as they declared, "as the United States of America extend jurisdiction over us." In this plan of government it was provided that any one wishing to establish a claim to land should designate the extent of his claim by line marks and have it recorded in the office of the territorial recorder. The appellant cannot derive any title from this regulation, for it never defined the extent of its claim by boundaries and never recorded the same as required by the regulation, until long after the passage of the act of August 14, 1848, "to organize a territorial government for Oregon." That act in its fourteenth section declared, as follows: "All laws heretofore passed in said territory making grants of lands, or otherwise affecting or encumbering the title to lands, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, null and void."

Referring to this act, this court declared in the case of Lownsdale vs. Parish, 21 How., 293, that congress passed no law in any wise affecting title to lands in Oregon till the passage of the act of September 27, 1850, and that prior to that date no one could acquire any title to or interest in the public lands in that territory.

It follows that there could be no constructive possession of the public lands. When, therefore, in August, 1847, the appellant voluntarily abandoned its possession of the lands in controversy to another missionary society it lost every shadow of claim thereto. Its right was a mere possessory right, without other title. It had no rights which it could reserve.

When the American board, in December, 1847 abandoned the lands in controversy the appellant had no rights therein. The reasons which induced the abandonment of the lands by the missionary societies, whether a mere policy on the part of the appellant or fear of the Indians on the part of the American board, are entirely immaterial. When the lands were abandoned for any reason all right in them was lost, and they were open to the occupancy of any one who might choose to enter and hold them.

The method adopted by the appellant to turn over the station to the American Board by an actual transfer of possession was as effectual as any could be. It could be done only by yielding the actual occupancy, and this could not be effected by a written transfer. It could be accomplished only by the going out of one party and the going in of the other.

If the appellant had, in August, 1847, executed the most formal deed, conveying the lands to the American Board, and had stipulated therein that on failure of the latter to maintain a mission thereon for the benefit of the Indians, or upon its abandonment of the lands, all the rights of appellants should revert to it, and it should be entitled to resume immediate possession, such a writing would have been inoperative and futile. The appellant had no rights in the land which it could convey, and no rights which it could reserve.

These views are supported by the case of Stringfellow v. Cain, 99 U. S., 610, brought up from the territory of Utah. The act of March 2, 1867, "for the relief of inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands" 14 Stat., 541, provided that whenever any portion of the public lands of the United States had been settled upon as a town site, and were for that reason not subject to entry, it should be lawful for the authorities of the town to enter the lands as settled upon in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants thereof, the execution of which trust was to be conducted under such rules as the legislature of the state or territory might prescribe. Under this act it was held in the case cited that where a party had been in the occupancy of a lot, but prior to the passage of the act voluntarily withdrew therefrom and gave it up to others, her rights, which depended on keeping the possession, were gone.

The appellant contends that the language of the first section of the act of August 14, 1848, under which it claims, implies that it had some title to the lands in question before the act was passed. It places stress on the words "that the title to the lands be confirmed and established in the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectively belong," and says there must have been some previous title which could be confirmed and established.

We have seen that it was not possible to acquire any title as against the United States before the passage of this act. If, therefore, the force is to be given to the words of the statute which the appellant claims for them, they must refer to the possessory title under the regulations above mentioned of the provisional government. But no steps, as we have seen, were taken by appellant to establish its claim under those regulations. It had simply settled upon the public domain as a tenant by sufferance without authority of any law or regulation or any government, and had done no act by which it could acquire any claim or title. Whatever, therefore, may have been the case with other missionary societies, the appellant had no title of any kind which could be confirmed and established by the act of August 14, 1848. The American board was in no better position.

Neither of the societies acquired any title under the act of 1848. The writing executed in 1849 by Messrs. Walker, Spaulding, and Eels, and the release made by the American board to the appellant in 1859, after Dalles City had entered and paid for the land, and the patent of the United States in 1875, which was a mere release, conveyed no rights to the appellant in the lands in controversy.

The decree of the circuit court was, therefore, right, and must be affirmed.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, appellant, vs James K. Kelly, Aaron E. Wait, and Phebe Humason.

Same appellant vs. James K. Kelly and Aaron E. Wait.

Appeals from the circuit court of the United States for the district of Oregon.

The cases were in all respects similar to the case of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church vs. Dalles City, except that the appellees claimed under a title different from that relied on by Dalles City. So far as the title of the appellant is concerned, they were tried upon the same evidence as case No. 206. It follows that if the appellees in these cases show an equitable title in themselves, the decree should be affirmed. This they have done. They all claim title under one William D. Bigelow. The title of Bigelow was derived under the act of congress of September 27, 1850, (9 Stat., 496,) commonly called the donation act. This act gave upon certain conditions, to every white settler upon public lands, above the age of eighteen years, and being a citizen of the United States, a half section of land, if he were a single man, and a whole section, if he were a married man. The record clearly shows a full compliance by Bigelow with the law, and establishes his right to the lands in controversy, which he afterwards conveyed to the appellees in these cases. The decree of the circuit court in these cases, which is similar to the decree in case 206, was therefore right and should be affirmed, and it is so ordered.

A FRIEND AT COURT.

The road to Favor is hard to find,
The way is [illegible],
With frowns will drive thee [illegible], unless
Thou comest clothed in courtier's dress,
And hast thy pass well countersigned.
Go not [illegible] read with [illegible];
Thy [illegible] upon another bind;
How [illegible] thou art, if thou possess
A friend at court!

Keep to thy path, thy quiet way;
The deceitful maze for thee [illegible] wind,
And all with craft and [illegible];
Thy suit on Jealous' ever press,
Shading her sigh, [illegible] behind—
A friend at court!
—Edith M. Thomas, in the Critic.

The "Moment Cure" Just Blacking.

In 1879 the blackleg visited our valley Missouri valley, Montana, and my brother and I had some eighty grade calves in a big corral open, so we could get the cows up evenings to breed, not having sufficient pasture fenced at the time. The first calf that took sick breathed very loud, and seemed to have a sore, swollen throat, and would go down to the creek and lay its head and throat on the muddy ground, as if to cool it, till it died. In a week or so another complained like that one, only got lame and died. Then the death rate continued to increase till one day we dragged out four, and then we concluded to brand some of the balance and put them upon the mountains, as high as any cattle ran. So the next morning we [illegible] them up. We had six calves that were sick, and two of them so bad they would not drive, but lay down not more than one-half mile from home, and died before night. I don't believe any of the six would have lived over twenty-four hours, but we drove them all day with the herd. It was very warm, and most all the cattle lolled their tongues out in the heat of the day, and we got them about twelve miles from home at night. The four sick ones that were able to stand the drive got well, and we always believed that warming them up was what cured them. In speaking of it since, I have only heard of one man who ran them for a cure, and have forgotten his name. I feel convinced it is a good remedy. We tried it, for we had in a month or two, I never saw any blackleg before and little of it since.—*H. L. Kelton in Breeder's Gazette.*

In his speech at the Exeter academy centennial celebration, Governor Ben Butler said: "The man who built the Brooklyn bridge was a greater benefactor than a scholar. Physical science has its hand on the throttle-valve of the universe." Mr. Hale, an academy trustee, said that "the Brooklyn accident showed that builders were not the chief benefactors of man."

A great deal of fun has been made of the Milwaukee maiden's mouth, but the Polish girl who stole $25 in trade dollars and hid them under her tongue, is entitled to the entire bakery. If the trade dollar must go, by all means give it to the fair Polander, let her have it.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS.

C. E. Bebb to H. Everding, 160 acres, S 12, T 1 S, R 1 E, June 28—$200.

M. W. Beebe et al. to H. Everding, E ½ SE ¼ S 10, W ½ SW ¼, T 1 N, R 2 E, June [illegible]—$[illegible].

H. Y. Thompson to S. E. Irwin, [illegible] city, July 1—$2000.

H. Y. Thompson to S. E. Irwin ½ N ½ L 2, 7, B 2, city, Apr 27—$12,000.

S. E. Irwin to A. Meier, [illegible] L 1, B 2, city, July 11—$12,500.

O. A. Graham and wife to [illegible] Brock, E ½ L 5, 1, B [illegible] city, Apr 11—$[illegible].

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Dr. J. C. Riddler, says: "Persons who use Brown's Iron Bitters always speak well of it. It is a good medicine."

"LE SECRET DE BISMARCK."

The London "Times" Answers the Paris "Figaro," and Affirms that the Intentions of the Three Powers in the Triple Alliance are Pacific.

The London Times, under date of June 7, publishes the following article from its Paris correspondent:

"M. Leo Lavedan recently published in the *Figaro* an article entitled Le Secret de Bismarck. According to M. Lavedan, Bismarck's secret consists in trying to reconcile Italy with the pope, in thereby making Italy provoke France to a war, in coming to the aid of Italy to crush her foe and in proceeding to dismember France. Italy would not only take Nice and Savoy, but would go as far as the Var and would take possession of Corsica, which would become a permanent menace to Toulon and Marseilles. Germany would take what remains of Lorraine, including Nancy. Belgium would take French Flanders, Switzerland Chablais, Spain Roussillon and a slice of Gascony, and lastly, for her neutrality, England would have a port on the French coast of the channel. M. Lavedan, who in general is a writer of much wit and talent, says these things with perfect gravity, adding that they are not mere idle rumors, but precise facts brought to the knowledge of government by trustworthy men.

"On what, then, does he base his statement? First, on Signor Mancini's speech and the triple alliance; then on the evolution of the Depretis cabinet, which has broken with Irredentism; on the effort made to bring about a rapprochement between Italy and the pope, and, lastly, on the journey of Field Marshal von Moltke, who has just been inspecting the Franco-Italian frontier. Mr. Lavedan's conclusions are ingenious for so fragile a basis. The triple alliance, he argues, is directed against France. If the *Depretis* cabinet has thrown over Irredentism and renounced all compensation on the side of Austria, it is because Italy will have her share on the side of France. If endeavors are made to reconcile Italy and the pope, the reason is that, once freed from the hostility of the Vatican, and receiving its support, Italy would only have France to contend with. If Marshal von Moltke has been inspecting the Franco-Italian frontier, it is because the time for the conflict is at hand and the great strategist wishes to give some last advice; and, lastly, if Prince Bismarck wishes to dismember France, it is because the monarchy is coming, and he desires that only a France incapable of being regenerated should be left to it.

"This style of reasoning, though ingenious, cannot stand serious criticism. Signor Depretis' evolution was foreseen as soon as united Italy desired to remain a liberal monarchy. 'We used the revolution,' the king said some time ago to a man for whose truthfulness I can answer, 'to effect unity, because when you are small you must use every means; but now we must show that we are no longer in a state of revolution, and that we are a regularly constituted monarchy.' Well, Signor Depretis has not done otherwise than was expected. Indeed, how could he work along with men whose policy is to overturn monarchies?

"The reconciliation between Italy and the pope is directed against nobody. It is a consequence of Italy's liberal monarchial evolution. The Vatican and Italy equally regret the present state of things. Pius IX. left to his successors the terrible burden of the voluntary imprisonment which embitters the existence of Leo XIII. 'I am ready,' said the pope a few days ago, 'to enter eternity; and my successor will do as I do, die a prisoner in the Vatican, if the Holy See does not obtain the worthy independence to which it is entitled.' These melancholy and determined words show the pope's distress; but the distress of the Quirinal is not less. The king is obliged to take everything into account down to superstition. There is a part of the Quirinal which is excommunicated. It is deserted. The attendants prefer to garret in the non-excommunicated portions to the finest apartment in the excommunicated part. The emperor of Austria has not returned the king's visit at Rome. How could he do so? Could he come to Rome without visiting the pope? And how and where could the pope return his visit? Many other embarrassments are produced by the present situation. I do not know whether an arrangement will be made—I do not think there will be one for the present—but what is there in these endeavors to issue from an embarrassing situation that can be viewed as hostile to France?

"As regards Marshal von Moltke, we should be always on the brink of war if every time the great strategist made plans a war were imminent. Immediately after the peace of Frankfort Count Moltke resumed his strategical studies. There is not a spot in Europe which they do not embrace; he certainly knows the new French frontier as well as those who traced it, and I hope that in this respect France is as well informed about Germany, as Germany is about France. He has evidently been examining the Italian frontier, and he evidently intends to draw up a plan of campaign on the Italian frontier, which could no doubt be consulted if necessary. Only the necessity may never arise. Was it on a plan drawn up a few days beforehand that the Germans entered France in 1870?

"M. Lavedan's story, however, is not complimentary to France. Her frontiers are reported by competent men to be admirably drawn, fortified and connected. The so called 'trouee de Belfort' which in 1873 the Germans compared to a 'thorn in the foot,' is a formidable barrier, and behind all these ramparts France, armed as she is, could brave the combined armies of the three powers. It is a reprehensible mistake, therefore, to set up such theories on such slender grounds.

"The object of the triple alliance is the preservation of peace, and if it is to preserve it that a positive understanding between Russia and France is guarded against. But Russia would not lend herself to such an understanding. Just as France is well able to resist at home Russia is little able to do so. Her army in Poland would be lost whenever Austria and Germany attacked her, and her co-operation would be destroyed before she could give any manifestation of it. Hence the Austro-German alliance suffices to paralyze a Franco-Russian alliance. But Italy having joined Austria and Germany, the possibility of the latter alliance is more removed than ever; yet neither France nor peace on that account runs any danger."

SCALP TAKING.

An Indian Tradition Purporting to Give the True Origin of this Custom.

Helena (Mont.) Independent.

Last week a representative of the *Independent*, mounted on a horse, made a trip across the main range of the Rocky mountains, following an old forgotten Indian trail. At noon he stopped among the pines on the summit to rest his pony and to lunch. While thus engaged his attention was attracted to a solitary horseman coming up the trail from the west, who, on near approach, proved to be an old Indian. When he came up he said "how!" and being invited to dismount, he did so slowly and carefully. The old brave's form was bent with age. His long hair, once like the raven's wing, was now blanched by the suns and storms of perhaps a century. His eye had lost the brightness of youth. His step, uncertain and slow, gave evidence that his journey of life was drawing to a close.

He was asked to eat, and did so with avidity. The traveler asked him a few questions and found that he spoke English well. On being asked what tribe he belonged to, he said he was a Mohican. The traveler expressed some surprise at this, saying he had supposed the tribe long ago extinct. The old man replied that such was the general impression, but that it was not literally true. Nearly a hundred years ago, he said, his tribe, numbering only about one hundred in all, removed from New York to west of the great lakes. Some of them he believed to be still there. Soon after this, while he was a small boy, he had been stolen by a hostile band of western Indians and had never been with his own people since. He had been with the British Crees for many years (how many he did not know), and knowing something more of civilization than they, he had been advanced to the position of chief medicine man. This he filled until a few weeks ago, when by failing to save the life of a sick daughter of one of the principal chiefs, he was compelled, in order to save his life, to leave the tribe. He was now making his way to the east of the great lakes, where he hoped to find some remnants of his people.

The newspaper man had quite a long and interesting talk with Otowatta, as he called himself, and among other things asked him the purpose of the Indians in scalping their enemies, and where and how the custom originated.

Otowatta replied that the custom had now become one of revenge and hatred, but that scalps at one time were only taken to show after a battle how many of the enemy had been slain. A war party, by comparing the number of scalps taken with the number of their own warriors missing, could tell which side was victorious in point of execution on the foe. The origin of the custom, he said, was unexplained by tradition. The tradition is in substance as follows:

Hundreds of years ago—perhaps thousands—when the Indians were all one tribe and under one great chief, a dispute arose in the tribe as to who should become chief, the old chief having died without leaving a son to succeed him. There were two principal aspirants for the chieftaincy, and each of them had a strong following. The dispute ended in dividing the tribe, and in war. Previous to this time scalping was unknown, as there were no enemies to scalp, the land being occupied by only one people. Peace was never made between the two factions.

The chief of one side had a beautiful daughter, and one of the leading warriors was a suitor for her hand. The chief, as a condition to consenting to give his daughter to her warrior lover, required him to kill the chief of the opposing tribe (his old time rival for the chieftaincy), and to bring him proof of the act. The warrior accepted the condition. It was many long miles to the camp of the enemy and the snow was deep, but he immediately set out upon his mission. After laying in wait near the enemy's camp for days and undergoing great suffering from the extreme cold without having an opportunity of carrying out his plan, he finally, one night, boldly entered the camp, walked into the great chief's lodge, slew him, and cutting off his head to take back with him as proof, started to return to his own people.

The next morning the murder was discovered, also the murderer's tracks in the snow and drops of blood which had fallen from the dead chieftain's reeking head. Two hundred warriors started in pursuit of the murderer. They almost overtook him and he could hear them on his track. He was almost tired out and the dead chief's head was growing heavy, yet he struggled on with it through the snow and cold, determined to not relinquish the proof which would win for him his bride. The pursuers pressed him so at length that he threw away every weight but his trophy. They finally gained on the weary brave so fast that it seemed that he must either relinquish his prize or be captured, which, of course, would be death. Whipping out his knife (it was before the time of steel knives among the Indians) he hurriedly stripped off the scalp from the dead man's head and sped on. Thus lightened of his load he made his own camp in safety; the scalp was accepted as sufficient proof that he had fulfilled his mission, the old chief no longer withheld his consent and the bright-eyed daughter of the forest became his own. Thus originated the custom of scalping among the American Indians.

The old red man further said that the division of tribes by disputes similar to that mentioned above was the reason there are now so many tribes scattered through North America.

Leaving the old Indian to pursue his way toward the great lakes the author mounted his pony and rode on.

There is a time for tears. Guest—"Don't you dance at all this evening, madame?" "Not till midnight." "Why so?" "Because to-day is the anniversary of my husband's death."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

N C Hawks, San Fran Billy Braden, Creedmore

"I had Salt Rheum for 12 years. Four packages of Dr. Benson's Skin Cure entirely cured me."—E. P. Lavell, Merced, Ca. $1, at druggists.

U. S. Bonds—[illegible]

London July 15—Silver bullion, English standard, [illegible] per fine ounce, [illegible]. Consols—[illegible]

PEN WORK

Of all kinds executed to order at reasonable rates. [illegible]

The College Journal, containing information of the course of study, and cuts of ornamental penmanship, free.

INVESTIGATED.

Statement Fully Confirmed by Important Witnesses.

...icle from the Rochester, N. Y., ...hronicle was published in this ...ed has been the subject of much ...in professional circles and on ...rently it caused more commotion ...he following from the same pa-

...who is well known not only in ...n nearly every part of America, ...article to this paper, a few days ...duly published detailing his re-...ance and rescue from what seemed ...h. It would be impossible to ...personal inquiries which have ...office as to the validity of the ...have been so numerous that fur-...of the subject was deemed an

...view a representative of this ...Dr. Henion at his residence, when ...erview occurred:

...f yours, doctor, has created quite ...re the statements about the terri-...n were in, and the way you were ...you can sustain?"

...them and many additional ones ...get so near the grave as I did and ...I am not surprised that the pub-...elous. It was marvelous."

...orld did you, a physician, come ...low?"

...the first and most simple symp-...think I was sick. It is true I had ...ness: I felt tired most of the time; ...g one day and was ravenous the ...ndefinite pains, and my stomach ...but I did not think it meant

...e common ailments anything to ...ut Bright's disease which took so ...ou?"

...hy, they are the sure indications ...of that dreadful malady. The ...le know or realize what ails them ...say that too few physicians do.

...ng statement, doctor."

...e one. The medical profession ...ng symptoms instead of diseases ...s high time it ceased. We doctors ...ng off the twigs when we should ...The symptoms I have just men-...unusual action or irritation of the ...indicate the approach of Bright's ...re than a cough announces con-...sumption. We do not treat the ...help the lungs. We should not ...trying to relieve the headache ...about the body or other symp-...only to the kidneys, the source of ...ments."

...what you meant when you said ...half of the deaths which occur ...'s disease, is it, doctor?"

...housands of so-called diseases are ...to-day, when in reality it is ...n some one of its many forms ...ded monster and the mighty ...d strike terror to every one who ...look back and recall hundreds ...physicians declared at the time ...paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, ...ial fever and other common ...ch I see now were caused by

...hese cases have simple symptoms ...them, and might have been cured ...mely use of the same remedy ...cure. I am getting my eyes ...in this matter and think I have ...to see the facts and their possible ...by, there are no end of ... ...ect. If you want to know more ...Mr. Warner himself. He was ...l, and is the healthiest man in ...y. He has made a study of this ...can give you more facts than I ...nd see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist, ...If you want facts there are any ...showing the alarming increase ...e, its simple and deceptive symp-...is but one way by which it can

...of the truth and force of the doc-...reporter bade him good day and ...Varner at his establishment on Ex-...At first Mr. Warner was inclined ...but learning that the information ...bout the alarming increase of ...his manner changed instantly. ...ry earnestly:

...Bright's disease has increased ...d we find by reliable statistics ...n years its growth has been 250 ...at the prominent men it has car-...t, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Car-...Haven and Peck, and others ...and shows a greater growth than ...r complaint. It should be plain ...t something must be done to check ...there is no knowing where it may

...many people are afflicted with it ...not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

...thousands. I have a striking ex-...h which has just come to my no-...ent professor in a New Orleans ...was lecturing before his class on ...right's disease. He had various ...roscopic analysis and was show-...what the indications of this terri-...e. In order to show the contrast ...y and unhealthy fluids, he had pro-...contents of which were drawn. ...rson. 'And now, gentlemen,' he ...e seen the unhealthy indications, I ...ow it appears in a state of perfect ...submitted his own fluid to the ...e watched the results his counte-...changed—his color and command ...nd in a trembling voice he said: ...ave made a painful discovery; I ...sease of the kidneys,' and in less ...was dead."

...then, that it has no symptoms of its ...uently unknown even by the per-...ted by it?"

...ptoms of its own and very often ...ally two persons have the same ...frequently death is the first symp-...ical indication of any kidney diffi-...enough to strike terror to any one. ...am talking about for I have been ...ces of the kidney disease."

...Dr. Henion's case?"

...oth read and heard of it."

...nderful, is it not?"

...ient case but no more so than a ...ers that have come to my notice as ...red by the same means."

...then, that Bright's disease can be

...n. I know it from the experience ...prominent persons who were giv-...both their physicians and friends."

...f your own experience. What was

...o. I had felt languid and unfitted ...years. But I did not know what ...n, however. I found it was kidney ...ght there was little hope and so did ...have since learned that one of the ...is city pointed me out to a gentle-...et one day, saying, 'There goes a ...be dead within a year.' I believe ...have proved true if I had not for-...ed and used the remedy now ...er's Safe Cure."

...used you to manufacture it?"

...me to investigate. I went to the ...saw physicians prescribing and ...therefore determined, as a duty I ...ity and the suffering, to bring it ...ach and now it is known in every ...is sold in every drug store and ...ousehold necessity."

...left Mr. Warner, much impressed ...ture and sincerity of his state-...paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore ...on Prince street. Dr. Lattimore ...y engaged upon some matters con-...State Board of Health, of which he ...analysis, courteously answered the ...were propounded to him.

...ke a chemical analysis of the case of ...er some three years ago, doctor?"

...his analysis show you?"

...ce of albumen and tube casts in ...

...id the symptoms indicate?"

...ease of the kidneys."

...k Mr. Warner could recover?"

...did not think it possible. It was ...that so pronounced a case had, up ...er been cured."

...ow anything about the remedy ...m?"

...chemically analyzed it and upon ...naffon find it entirely free from any ...eleterious substances."

...the foregoing statements in view of ...which the publicity of Dr. Henion's ...eed and to meet the professionals ...een made. The standing of Dr. ...arner and Dr. Lattimore in the com-...nd question and the statements they ...r a moment be doubted. They con-...that Bright's disease of the kidneys ...st deceptive and dangerous of all ...it is exceedingly common, alarm-...and that it can be cured.

...EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE. ...W'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the pre-...of the best female physicians and ...United States, and has been used for ...h never-failing success by millions of ...children. It relieves the child from ...entery and diarrhoea, griping in the ...d colic. By giving health to the child ...ther. Price Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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...from $5 upwards. Shirts from ...75 Men's Suits at ruinous prices ...1 pair Cuffs 25c. Furnishing ...Trunks, also at ... prices and at ...ices are the lowest cash prices and ...

K & WALDMAN,

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...147 FIRST ST.

Daily Oregonian.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1883.

British Millionaires.

A little more than ten years ago, having an interest in that curious and little studied subject, the history of property, we publish a list, compiled from the Illustrated London News, of all British fortunes exceeding a quarter of a million personalty which had been transferred by death within the decade. The list, which was the first of its kind, and excited at the time a preposterous amount of interest showed that within ten years ten persons had died in Great Britain leaving more than £1,000,000, fifty-three leaving more than £500,000, and 161 leaving more than £250,000. We promised to repeat the list at the end of another decade.

This life is a disappointment. We had expected that the number would have doubled or at least greatly increased, and that the scale of fortunes would be much larger; but this is not the case. The number of fortunes ranging between £100,000 and £250,000 has increased enormously, and is now far beyond anything we care to print, and a fact percept[ible] in the old list might have been made a marked feature in the present one. The wealthy of the world are investing in England very largely indeed, especially the Spanish-Americans who find it convenient to place a section of their often gigantic fortunes beyond the reach of plunder. But, excluding a Rothschild whose wealth is of a separate kind, there is no double millionaire in the list, and no man whom the rich Americans and the cosmopolitan Jew millionaires, with their fingers in every pie, would allow to be possessed of a first class fortune. No one approaches, even at a distance, the wealth of W. H. Vanderbilt or Jay Gould, and no one's personality enables us to compare him with a first class English landed proprietor. About £80,000 a year would represent the very highest sum on the list. No British subject, in fact, has left wealth so large as to raise social questions or seriously affect the Budget, and the fact is a very curious one.

It is, of course, in part explained by the method of computation. These returns are based on the payments made for probate duty on personalty, and do not include land and houses, or the enormous masses of wealth now held abroad which, though liable to income tax, escape legacy duty altogether. Much of this mass belongs to the very rich, who have accurate information, who like a good percentage, and who are in many cases haunted by an idea that distribution in many countries is equivalent to insurance. The English holdings in the rentes of all countries, in railways and banks abroad and in foreign house property elude this list altogether, as do also the immense sources of wealth classed as "businesses," with their offices outside of Great Britain. Still, we are surprised at the figures. Only thirteen men have left more than a million, only fifty-six more than half a million and only one hundred and ninety-five more than a quarter of a million. That is an increase among millionaires of 30 per cent., among half millionaires of 6 per cent, and among quarter millionaires of 18 per cent., and we expected the number to be doubled. Considering the increase of opportunities, there must be some cause operating against excessive accumulation, and we are happy to believe it is a reluctance to spend life in mere amassing, which prevents the children of millionaires—who, in England, are usually cultivated—from treading in their father's footsteps. They either retire altogether from such work or pursue it with a certain languor and end by merging themselves in the ordinary aristocracy, who hunt down the exceptional wealth with persistency and success.

Still, what a list it is! Among all those millionaires and demi-millionaires and quarter-millionaires, there is only one great grandee, the late Duke of Portland, whose eccentric wastefulness did not in the least impair his magnificent income; only three or four peers and not above ten persons who were at all widely, not to say nationally, known. The immense majority were quiet traders, bankers, manufacturers, ironmasters and the like, who lead usually quiet though wealthy lives, spent money on collections and gardens, and were unknown even to those who make it a business to know. They represent the profits of trade and that is all; and their wealth is increased the wages fund without disturbing the social calm. If they do good, it is generally by cultivating art; if they do harm it is by keeping up a standard of outlay which destroys much of the ease and enjoyment of social life and would, anywhere but in England, make the able restless and discontented. Here, however, the wall which surrounds private life is seldom broken, expenditure is apt to be steadily profuse rather than ostentatious, the love of country seclusion is deep-rooted and ambition is much more common than sordid envy. The vice of rising men in England is acquisitiveness rather than ostentation, and though purse pride often exists in a high degree, it is lost amid other prides and toned down by the social ascendancy of an aristocracy which loves money and despises moneyed men.

As to popular hostility to the millionaires, there is no trace of it. We detect strong signs of a growing desire to spoil certain privileges rather than let the rich monopolize them—as, for example, in the agitation to throw open gardens that are worthless, and worse, if they are to be secluded—but of dislike to an individual because he is rich, we see no sign. Any butler in London, who, on reading our list, finds that his master inherited more than he thought, will not only respect him more, but, oddly enough, will resent his economies less. Wealth, when not too pompous, is liked, like any other ornament and if a man shod his horses with silver, his grooms would quote that fact as one reflecting a certain credit and rank upon themselves. Indeed, even opinion hardly presses on the rich there is no "feeling," as in America that a millionaire should do something for the public, and we very much doubt if legacies to charities ex[cite] any great respect. They become more frequent, we fancy, but the comment is upon them delivered on omnibuses are not entirely eulogistic. "He was a charitable beggar, but Lord, how folks must feel!" was actually said, and expresses forcibly, if inelegantly, the genuine popular idea. There is no point on which English and continental feelings differ so widely as the appreciation of wealth. To "kill a bourgeois," as the French socialist did the other day, strikes Englishmen as something worse than killing a man, and they lament over a fire all the more if the person burned out was rich.—London Spectator.

A company has been organized in New Orleans to build a railroad to the jetties. The charter authorizes the company to construct warehouses, harbors, piers, wharves, etc., at the junction of the railway with the sea or river.

The Horse Reporter on Spring Rhymes.

"Is the editor in?"

A fairly good-looking young lady stood in the doorway and glanced around the apartment in an inquiring manner.

"We don't keep any suppositious editors on this paper," said the horse reporter.

"Who has charge of the poetry?" continued the young lady.

"The janitor, mostly, although he doesn't clean the windows often enough to keep the stock reduced and give all the poets a fair chance."

"I have a poem which I should like to see printed in the Tribune, because it is my favorite paper. Papa has taken it for twenty years."

"Yes, we know all about that," said the horse reporter. "What we want just now is something that will jibe with the season—no 'oh, the merry May-time, with the wealth of floral bloom,' but a verse or two that has contemporaneous human nature in it, such as

Beat the carpet gently, papa,
Do not sing it quite so hard;
For you never can replace it
Short of eighty cents a yard.

"Do you think that is nice poetry?" asked the young lady.

"Well, there isn't much 'I'm wandering by the brookside,' but it's good, serviceable rhyme. Something like—

Don't forget the garden hose,
Wipe the darling baby's nose,
Put the looking glass and the brush safe away,
Here is Lulu's other bustle,
Come now, girls, get up and hustle,
We are moving—it's the merry month of May.

"My poem is about the springtime, too," said the young lady, "but it is different from that."

"How does it go?"

The poet produced a roll of manuscript and read her verses.

"You must have written that in a Wiggins year," said the horse reporter. "You've got some daisy kinds of weather strung along through that little epic."

"But I don't see—"

"Of course you don't," said the friend of Barus. "There are none so blind as those who won't quit writing poetry. But I'll show you. Now, in the first stanza of your poetry it tells about you sitting by the brook where you and whatever his name is sat 'one little year ago'—although where there is any difference in the size of years I have never been able to discover. Then it says the soft rains pattered on the leaves, and the April grass was wet, does it not?"

"Yes, sir," replied the poet.

"I hope you had your gum shoes along, sis, because there is nothing sadder than lovely woman with a cold in her head."

"Well really, sir, I thought that it was a good poem. Mamma thought so, too. Then you can't print my verses?" said the young lady.

"Oh, yes, they will be printed."

"Thanks. Will it be sure to go in if you say so?"

"Yes."

"Well, I don't know. You seem rather young to have such a responsible position?"

"You remember what Socrates said," replied the horse reporter: "'Young men for war; old men for counsel'—in divorce cases."

"Good day, sir," said the poet.

"Bon jour," replied the horse reporter. "I don't know what 'bon jour' means, but the literary editor always says it, and when it comes to talking anything but United States he is a large white daisy with a yellow spot in the center."—Chicago Tribune.

A Linen Bag and Eighteen Seals.

Of all forms of Russian postoffice circumlocution, the palm, for tediousness, incongruity, loss of time and money, is carried off by the formulas and processes invoked during the dispatch of a registered letter to the United Kingdom. You may send bank notes and even coin in ordinary envelopes to other continental countries. Your registered letter to France, Germany or Italy may be dispatched without any preliminary "scarisheroi"—sealing only with five official seals, each about the size of a two-shilling piece. But for money sent to Her Britanic Majesty's dominions special precaution must be taken. In the first place three printed forms must be filled up. In one place you furnish a general statement as to your intentions with especial reference to your address and that of the party to whom the money is sent. In each of the other two are twelve columns to be filled up. This task accomplished, you hand the papers to the clerk, insert your bank notes in a linen envelope, and having addressed the latter present it for registration. Alas! you have reckoned without the postoffice authorities. The envelopes you are told must be discarded for something more substantial. A bell is rung, a "chinovnik" comes disappears, but finally returns, bringing with him a stout linen bag and two rough pieces of board. The clerk takes your bank notes, places them between the board and squeezes the board into the linen bag. Thus prepared for him, the package is handed to the chinovnik, who spends exactly a quarter of an hour in stitching it up. The bell then rings again and a second chinovnik appears. He carries an official seal in one hand and a stick of sealing wax in the other. Sealing wax is the divinity of the Russian postoffice. You will have to pay for it, and there is consequently no reason why it should be stinted. It is not stinted. With slow and cautious movement, manipulating the stick in the gas flame as deftly as a Manchester glass-blower making a vacuum tube, the chinovnik deposits one after another, all over the back, partly on the front, at the corners and at the sides of the package, eighteen preposterous seals. There is just room enough for the address, and when you have written that with a careful hand (for ink spreads rapidly on linen) you think your troubles are at an end. Not quite! You first pay for the sealing wax. Then the clerk, having made some mysterious marks on the package with red chalk, weighs it and informs you there is 2s. 6d. to pay. You hand the money over the counter and immediately rush from the office, glad to escape after a detention of between two and three hours over a process which, absurdly formal as it was, need not have occupied more than twenty minutes. But you are pursued, and it is only after you have paid the chinovnik 5d. more for the linen bag and the strong boards that you are allowed to depart.—Manchester Examiner.

French mustard is thus made in America: four tablespoonfuls of mustard, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one half teaspoonful each of cloves, black pepper, and of flour, with vinegar enough to cover these; mix all well, and let it come to a boil; when cold add a little salad oil, say one or two tablespoonfuls; that gives smoothness to the whole.

A western court has decided that a passenger whose money is stolen while he is asleep in the sleeping car is entitled to recover the amount stolen on the ground that when a company charges for "sleeping facilities" it is bound to protect its sleeping patrons.

Barnum's White Elephants.

Some months back we noticed that Mr. Gaylord, Barnum's agent, had after immense trouble succeeded in obtaining one of the sacred elephants from Siam, and that he intended to explore Siamese territory to acquire some other specimens of this noble animal. After a long and painful journey through Siam and Burmah he managed to bring down to Moulmein two splendid elephants, both of the white variety so highly valued by the Siamese. One was nearly as high as Jumbo; and the expense of purchasing him, protecting "this adorable elephant" (so he was styled in a Siamese document), and defeating the intention of some royal emissaries to recover him, came to over 40,000 rubles. He died shortly after leaving Penang for Singapore. The other animal, which stood a trifle over nine feet in height, was chocolate and cream color, with the forehead and neck white. Mr. Gaylord brought safely to Singapore, per steamship Chanda, and on Monday the natives were astonished to see this splendid creature pass through the streets on the way to a prepared abode nigh to the Lock Hospital. We inspected the animal on Monday night, and he was then restive; he had snapped a chain almost as strong as a cable and broken some cocoanut and other trees quite as thick as a big ship's mast. He then was removed from the place fixed up for his abode for reasons of safety and he made straight for a large pond, wallowed therein, and then rushed out crashing through fences into the open space back of the race course. The monster then lay down, and gave a few convulsive kicks, and, to the great astonishment of the natives, died with an ease and celerity that ill became such a mass of flesh and strength. The moment Mr. Gaylord saw the restive state in which the elephant was he pronounced him a "gone coon," though the native keepers declared that he was only irritated by the presence of the tigers which were in long hard by. The elephant cost 40,000 rupees, not taking into account the sums spent in bribing the priests to allow of his removal, and the trouble connected with transporting him from the borders of Siam. The keepers, two Burmese boys who are novitiates of some Buddhist order, are inconsolable at the loss of the creature which is the first sacred elephant that ever died abroad and amid such surroundings. Barnum, one would imagine, ought to be the person who should feel most afflicted over the loss; but it appears that he and his partners are by no means cast down, for they intend buying in another sacred animal, if it costs them half a million of dollars. Mr. Gaylord has the tusks and trunk of this elephant and the other one, and that is the only solid result he possesses for an expenditure of over 90,000 rupees.—Strait's Intelligencer, May 10th.

WALK MORE, AND SLEEP SOUNDLY.

Mr. JOHN W. COLE, Principal of the Gale School, Troy, N. Y., writes us:—

TROY, N. Y., April , 1883.

"Having been afflicted for several years past with illness, the cause of which was unknown to me for a long time, and my continued disability getting to be of so serious and distressing a character as to cause great anxiety with my family and friends, I became satisfied upon close investigation that the cause of my sickness was the diseased condition of my kidneys and liver. At this time by accident a friend who had similar symptoms to mine informed me of the great improvement in his health by taking Hunt's Remedy, and persuaded me to try it. I immediately commenced taking it and from the first bottle began to improve, and its continued use afforded very encouraging results. I can sleep soundly, walk better, am free from pains, and the severe attacks of headache from which I suffered so much have disappeared, and I cheerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy for all purposes for which it is advertised. I will add in closing that my wife has used it very successfully for preventing the attack of sick headache, with which she had been afflicted from youth."

ALMOST DISHEARTENED.

A prominent citizen sends us the following statement:—

"For several years I have been very seriously afflicted with a severe pain in the back, which I long supposed to be lumbago or rheumatism of the back. More recently the pains had become more severe, so much so that it was with difficulty that I was able to get out of bed in the morning. I had tried various remedies without any apparent relief. By the earnest solicitations of a friend I commenced taking Hunt's Remedy about three weeks ago, and its instantaneous benefits are wonderful, for I have had no pains in my back since taking the first three doses; and am relieved from the pains, aches, and exhaustive weakness, and the painful symptoms that usually accompany diseases of the kidneys. And I confidently expect to be completely cured by the use of it. I most cheerfully recommend Hunt's Remedy to all who are afflicted with any kidney or liver disease.

WILLIAM G. ARNOLD,
Walnut street, Providence, R. I.

March 29, 1883.

23 YEARS.

BODIE, Cal., Jun. 21, 1882.

MESSRS. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS Boston—

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in certifying that I have sold DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for 23 years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS and THROAT and LUNG COMPLAINTS. I know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to all in need of a remedy of this kind. Yours truly,

R. J. VAN VOORHIES.

[illegible] ST[illegible]

NO RISK! NO LAND SCHEME!
NO STOCK GAMBLING!
NO ASSESSMENTS TO PAY!
DIVIDENDS DECLARED WEEKLY!

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE till further notice we will inaugurate what shall be known as our Weekly Bargain Sales, in which we will offer to our customers special bargains in New and Seasonable goods, selected from every department of our Mammoth Establishment.

THE REASON WHY

We make this special offer to our patrons is in order that we may make a Clean Sweep of our Entire Stock of Summer Goods while in season, thereby preventing the accumulation of unsalable goods, and at the same time give our patrons the benefit of lower prices than ever before offered in this market.

LOOK! READ!

OUR ESPECIAL BARGAINS

FOR THIS WEEK:

30 Suits Men's Fine Cassimere, at	$14	50
25 Suits Men's Scotch Tweed	17	50
30 Suits " " "	16	50
20 Suits " " "	12	50
10 Suits " " "	13	50
10 Suits " " "	9	50
24 Youths' Fine Scotch Tweed Suits	15	00
34 Youths' Suits at half-price	6	50
60 pairs Men's Summer Pants	3	50
60 Linen Ulsters at	1	50
60 Cloth and Tweed Hats, each (worth $2 50)	1	00
50 dozen Unlaundried Shirts (worth $1 50)	1	00

The above is a partial invoice of what we will offer this week. These are substantial bargains, and this sale will be carried out to the letter.

A. ROBERTS,

The Leading Clothier, Hatter and Merchant Tailor,

Cor. First and Alder Sts.

A. H. HAMILTON & CO.,

73 North First, between D and E,

PORTLAND,

BEG TO INFORM THE INHABITANTS OF the city and neighborhood that they have opened their very spacious and commodious premises as a

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT,

Where every article of the best quality and at the lowest market prices can always be had. Orders entrusted to their care will have prompt and careful attention. Goods delivered free to any part of the city and suburbs. Remember the address,

A. H. HAMILTON & CO.,

73 North First, between D and E,

PORTLAND, OREGON

E. A. SWOPE & Co

Leading PRINTERS

BOOK BINDERS

[illegible]

105 Front st. and 6 Washington st. Correspondence Solicited.

ONLY COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT.

GUNS

The largest stock of Fire Arms of all kinds ever brought to this State are now offered for sale at Greatly Reduced Prices, Winchester and Marlin Repeating Rifles; Baker's Three-Barrel Gun, the best hunting gun in the world. WM. BECK & SON 16 Second st.

Bag [illegible]es.

FOR FLOUR BAGS, USE

Barbour's 3 and 4-Ply.

For Wheat and other Grain Bags, use

PASSAIC 3 to 8-Ply.

For Wool, Hops and other light goods, use

Hackensack, 3 to 8-Ply.

Buyers would do well to avoid being imposed on by unscrupulous parties offering inferior goods labeled in imitation of above brands.

HENRY DOYLE & CO., Sole Agents,
517 and 519 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ASK FOR

[illegible]

Manufactured at

SALEM, OREGON,

Guaranteed to Produce

Whitest and Most Nutritious Bread and of Better Quality

Than can be made from any other Flour in Oregon Beyond Question the Finest Flour

For sale everywhere in Oregon and Washington.

GEORGE SHIEL, Agent.
Office City of Salem Co.'s Capital Mills.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

"SALEM BAKERS' EXTRA"

AND

FAMILY FLOUR,

Manufactured expressly for Family, Bakers and Export trade, by

SALEM FLOURING MILLS CO. Salem, Or.

Portland Agency:
BIBSON, CHURCH & CO.,
N. E. cor. Front and Ash Sts.

SELLWOOD!

Time Table, issued July 3, 1883, Family Picnic Every Day to Sellwood and Oswego.

The CITY OF SELLWOOD will make regular trips each day (extra trips on Sundays, and on Wednesdays), leaving Sellwood at 8:30 P. M.) between Portland, Sellwood, Milwaukie and Oswego, touching at City View Park and Red House.

FROM FOOT OF TAYLOR STREET:

LEAVES SELLWOOD. 6:20, 8:30, 10:00, 10:50 A. M. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.

LEAVES PORTLAND. 7:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M. 2:00, 4:00, 6:30 P. M.

At 7:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. leaves Portland for Milwaukie, White House and Oswego.

Returning, leaves Oswego at 8:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M., touching all intermediate points up and down.

RATES.

Passage to Sellwood	15 cents
Round trip to Sellwood	25 "
Passage to Milwaukie	25 "
Round trip to Milwaukie	40 "
Passage to Oswego	30 "
Round trip to Oswego	50 "
Commutation rates to residents of Sellwood	5 "

EX QUEEN OF THE PACIFIC,

A Direct Shipment of the Celebrated

McDERMOTT HAMS,

Which we guarantee superior to any in the market, and offer to the Trade at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

E. L. LARSEN & CO.,
Sole Agents, Portland, Or.

Removed to Nos. 112 and 114 Front Street. Stores formerly occupied by DuBois & King.

RUBBER STAMPS

STENCILS

SEALS

SEAL ENGRAVER. 21 WEST ST.

CROCKERY.

HEGELE, CROWELL & CO. HAVE JUST RECEIVED, ex bark "Eyvinde," direct from Europe, a full assortment of Crockery, which will be offered to the trade at exceptionally close figures.

GLASSWARE

Of the Latest Patterns is being received. Lamps, Chandeliers, Clocks, Cutlery, etc., from manufacturers' hands.

PLATED WARE of beautiful designs. Orders will receive prompt and careful attention. Prices guaranteed.

HEGELE, CROWELL & CO.,
54 Front street, Portland.

BANKS.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter

Paid-up Capital and Reserve..........$3,000,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business. Loans made; Bills discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check; also on special certificate. FRED'K TOWNSEND, Manager.

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS.

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco, and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF PORTLAND.

President..........HENRY FAILING
Vice President..........H. W. CORBETT
Cashier..........G. E. WITHINGTON

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco.

SIGHT and SIXTY-DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

BANK OF OREGON

No. 30 First St., corner Ash, Portland, Or.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

4 per cent per annum on 3 months' deposits
4½ per cent per annum on 6 months' deposits
5 per cent per annum on 9 months' deposits
6 per cent per annum on 12 months' deposits

Money Loaned on Improved Real Estate Security; also on State, County or City Bonds or Warrants.

ROBERT REID, Pres't.

WILLIAM REID, President. WILLIAM LOWE, Cashier.

O. & W.

MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK

OF OREGON.

46 First Street, Portland.

INTEREST ALLOWED DEPOSITORS

Four months 4 per cent.
Six months 4½ "
Nine months 5 "
One year 6 "

FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, since 1874, loaned upon Farms and City Property.

VAN B. DELASHMUTT, President. W. W. THAYER, Vice President. O. P. HOGUE, Cashier.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OREGON,

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

RATES—3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON DEPOSITS for three months; four per cent per annum on deposits for six months; six per cent per annum on deposits for twelve months.

Directors.

W. W. Thayer, E. D. Shattuck, Van B. DeLashmutt, G. H. Dodd, S. Farrell, Ira F. Powers, H. W. Scott, John O'Connor, O. P. Hogue.

N. E. Cor. First and Stark Sts.

JAMES STEEL, President. W. C. JOHNSON, Vice Pres't. L. A. MACRUM, Cashier.

WILLAMETTE SAVINGS BANK

OF PORTLAND, OR.,

No. 26 Washington Street,

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS

Rates: Three per cent. per annum on deposits for three months, and four per cent. per annum on deposits for six months, and six per cent. per annum on deposits for twelve months.

DIRECTORS:

J. Loewenberg, Jas. W. Cook, S. D. Smith, John R. Foster, J. F. Watson, J. K. Gill, W. C. Johnson, James Steel, C. M. Wiberg, L. A. Macrum, Jos. A. Strowbridge.

D. P. THOMPSON, President. J. W. BRAZEE, Vice Pres't. W. V. SPENCER, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OREGON,

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

RATES—Three per cent. per annum on deposits for three months; four per cent. per annum on deposits for six months; six per cent. per annum on deposits for twelve months.

Directors:

D. P. Thompson, J. W. Brazee, N. S. Burrell, Frank Dekum, R. N. Dolph, S. Blesch, S. G. Skidmore, Geo. W. Weidler, W. V. Spencer, Wm Burrell, J. T. Dameron, E. S. Kearney, R. M. Wade.

Union Block, Corner Second and Stark sts.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,

LIMITED.

Capital and Reserve..........$2,490,000.00

Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business; makes loans, discounts bills and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, cor. Third and Oak Sts.

W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1857. 1883.

J. C. CARSON,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Frames, Mouldings, Brackets, etc.

SEASONED FINISHING LUMBER

Constantly on Hand.

STAIR BUILDING.

Stairs, Stair Railings,

Balusters, Newel Posts,

Both Plain and Fancy, at Reasonable Rates.

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

Orders from the Country will receive Prompt and Careful Attention. Send for Circulars.

SALESROOM, COR. THIRD and E.

Factory at Waldier's Mill, Portland, Oregon.

RISDON

IRON AND LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

Corner Beale and Howard Streets

San Francisco, Cal.

W. H. TAYLOR, Pres't. JOS. MOORE, Supt. L. R. MEAD, Sec'y.

ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH THE FOLLOWING described machinery on short notice and at the lowest rates; and any orders, large or small, will receive prompt attention. Workmanship and material guaranteed.

STEAM BOILERS of every description and also, suitable for wood, coal or slack.

SHEET-IRON PIPE of all sizes, to stand any required pressure.

IRON TANKS of any description.

Our establishment being fitted with hydraulic riveting machinery, we are able to furnish first-class work of this kind at lowest rates.

HYDRAULIC MACHINERY and PUMPS for mines and city service. HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS and CRANES for warehouses; WATER JACKETS of any size; MACHINERY FOR TRANSMISSION OF POWER BY WIRE ROPE; STREET RAILROAD MACHINERY; QUARTZ MILLS; FLOUR MILLS; SAW MILLS; SAW-MILL ENGINES and BOILERS; HIGH SPEED CORLISS ENGINES; POPPET VALVE ENGINES; COMPOUND and COMPOUND CONDENSING ENGINES; STEAMBOAT, TUGBOAT and MARINE ENGINES of any kind.

We are prepared to build any kind of machinery to drawings and specifications that may be furnished.

PORTLAND

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

(Old "NATIONAL," Established 1866.)

128 Front Street, between Washington and Alder.

A. P. ARMSTRONG, PRINCIPAL
J. A. WESCO, PENMAN and SECRETARY

An institution designed for the practical business education of both sexes.

Students

Admitted on any week-day of the year.

PEN WORK

Of all kinds executed to order at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The College Journal, containing information of the course of study, and cuts of ornamental penmanship, free.

C. H. BACON,

Importer and Dealer in

Cumberland, Lehigh, Cannel & Domestic

COAL, CHARCOAL

AND FOUNDRY COKE.

Office—Fourth and E Sts.

Yard—E St., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Portland, Or.

Telephone No. 91.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

SLAB WOOD—$1 50 PER LOAD—FROM WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Bone Saloon will be promptly attended to.

W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

RIVER STEAMERS.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

ILWACO STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S

STEAMER "GEN. MILES"

Will make Two Round Trips from Astoria to Fort Canby and Ilwaco, on Thursdays, Commencing June 21, 1883.

Leaving Astoria at 7 o'clock A. M. and return, connect with the O. R. & N. Co's steamer Wide West, to arrive from Portland, and leave Astoria again for Ilwaco, direct, at 1 o'clock P. M.

After July 5th, other ... Gen. Miles or Gen. Canby will make two round trips daily, connecting with the Wide West (Tuesdays and Wednesdays excepted), leaving Astoria at 6 A. M. on Wednesdays and 10 A. M. on Sundays.

J. H. D. GRAY, Agent.

For Astoria [illegible]

THE STEAMER FLEETWOOD,

Which has been thoroughly refitted for the comfort of passengers, will leave the foot of Morrison street on Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 6 A. M., and on Friday at 6 o'clock A. M. arriving at Astoria at 1 P. M. week days and on Sunday as at 3 P. M. Returning, leaves Astoria on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M., and arrives in Portland at 2 P. M.

Passengers by this route connect with the train for Sea ports, and with the Gen. Miles for Astoria for Ilwaco on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

U. B. SCOTT, President.

STR. MANZANILLO

Leaves Morrison street wharf every alternate morning at 6 o'clock. On Mondays and Fridays for Skamokawa, and on Wednesdays for Clatskanie and way landings, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FOR COWLITZ RIVER.

Steamer JOS. KELLOGG, from foot of Yamhill street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M., via Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens, Columbia City, Kalama, Carroll's Point, Rainier, Cedar Landing, Monticello, Freeport and way points. From Freeport, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

VANCOUVER TRANSPORTATION CO.

STRS. ... or VANCOUVER, CAPT. ... GRAY, leave Portland ... and Vancouver at ... A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Yamhill street. Northrup & Thompson's dock.

TOWING between the ... and SP.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PORTLAND [illegible]

TWEL. ... JONES,

Steamer GEN. [illegible]

Leaves Astoria for Tillamook, direct, after the arrival of the steamer "Wide West" from Portland,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883.

J. H. D. GRAY, Agent.

SHIPPING.

Sutton & Co.'s Dispatch Line

From New York,

For Portland, Oregon, Direct.

The A1 FIRST CLASS CLIPPER SHIP

[illegible]RON

Will follow the "Sovereign of the Seas," and is now on the berth, having large engagements she will have quick dispatch. Shippers will please forward their orders and make their engagements as early as possible.

SUTTON & CO. 82 South St., New York.

ALLEN & LEWIS, Agents, Portland, Or.

FISHERMEN!

Twines & Netting

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Baltimore Twine and Net Company.

WM. J. HOOPER & SON,

No. 8 South Calvert ... Baltimore, Md.

Send for price list ... your county and state ... PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

LIVERY AND HACK STABLES.

UNITED CARRIAGE & BAGGAGE TRANSFER CO

Telephone 372.

KNAPP, President. ... M. M. ... ARS, Sec. & Tr. G. W. ..., Sup.

First-Class Carriages in readiness at all hours. Baggage Checked at Hotels, Residences and the Company's office.

Freight Delivered and Shipped promptly. Charges advanced on consignments.

Office, Cor. Second and Stark.

OREGON TRANSFER CO.

GENERAL

[illegible]

FREIGHT FORWARDERS AND DRAYMEN.

PIANOS AND FURNITURE MOVED.

Office, No. 21 Stark Street, bet. First and Second.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Is not a triumph of science, but is a revelation through the instinct of the untutored savage, and is a complete antidote to all kinds of Blood Poison and Skin Diseases.

Swift's Specific has cured me of Scrofula, which is hereditary in my family. I have suffered with it for many years, and have tried a great many physicians, and all sorts of treatment, but to no purpose, and when I began to take Swift's Specific I was in a horrible condition; but, thanks to this great remedy, I am rid of the disease. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world, and I hope any who doubt will write to me.

E. C. FA[illegible], Jr., Clarkesville, Ga.

After suffering twenty years with a painful Dry Tetter, and trying many physicians, I was at last relieved by the use of Swift's Specific, and I cheerfully recommend it to all similarly afflicted.

E. ... GRAHAM, Macon, Ga.

$1,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Chemist who will find, on the analysis of 100 bottles S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodide Potassium, or any mineral substance.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Write to the ... book, which will be mailed free.

Price—Small size, $1 per bottle; large size, holding double quantity, $1 75 per bottle. All druggists sell it.

1868. 1883.

JOHN DONNERBERG,

129 Fourth st., bet. Washington and Alder, Portland, Or.

Plumber, Gas & Steam-Fitter

Gas Fixtures, Lead Water Pipe, Iron Pipe, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Pumps, Force Pumps and Steam Fittings, etc.

Agent for ... Pumps, Sanitary Goods, ... etc.

Work attended to with promptness and dispatch on the most reasonable terms. ...

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

OCEAN DIVISION.

FROM PORTLAND. Midnight.	July	FROM SAN FRANCISCO. 10 A. M.	July
Oregon....Sunday....	1	Columbia..Monday....	2
State....Wednesday....	4	Queen....Thursday....	5
Columbia..Saturday....	7	Oregon....Sunday....	8
Queen....Tuesday....	10	State....Wednesday..	11
Oregon....Friday....	13	Columbia..Saturday....	14
State....Monday....	16	Queen....Tuesday....	17
Columbia..Thursday....	19	Oregon....Friday....	20
Queen....Sunday....	22	State....Monday....	23
Oregon....Wednesday..	25	Columbia..Thursday....	26
State....Saturday....	28	Queen....Sunday....	29
Columbia..Tuesday....	31		

RAIL DIVISION.

On and after March 18, 1883, transfer steamer leaves Ainsworth dock, Portland, at 7:30 A. M. connecting with train at Albina at 8:00 A. M. Arrive at Wallula Junction at 7:30 P. M., Walla Walla at 9:35 P. M. and Dayton at 12:30 A. M. Returning, arrive at Albina at 4:20 P. M. and Portland at 7:30 P. M.

Trains run daily, except Sunday; connect at Wallula Junction for points on Northern Pacific Railroad.

Through Sleeping Cars from Portland to Dayton, W. T. and to points on Northern Pacific Railroad.

Pullman Palace cars running between Portland, Walla Walla and Dayton.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

Boat leaves Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.

Boat arrives at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

PORTLAND AND ASTORIA FAST LINE.

Steamer Wide West leaves Portland at 6 A. M., returning leaves Astoria at 1 P. M.

DAILY, EXCEPT WEDNESDAY.

Passengers at Portland received on board at or 9:00 ... ALSO

Leave Portland for	Mo.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.	Sat
Astoria & Lower Columbia	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
Dayton, Or.	7 AM		7 AM		7 AM	
Salem		6 AM			6 AM	
Corvallis						
Victoria, B. C.	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION

EAST SIDE.

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND COBURG,

Via O. & C. R. R. to Woodburn.

On and after Monday, ... 1883

Trains for Coburg leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

WEST SIDE.

BETWEEN PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE,

Via O. & C. R. R. to Whites.

Leave Portland at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Airlie for Portland at 4:05 A. M.

Freight for all points on the Narrow Gauge Division will be received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R., East and West Side Divisions, respectively.

General Offices—Cor. Front and D Streets.

C. H. PRESCOTT, Manager.

JOHN MUIR, Superintendent of Traffic.

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WESTERN DIVISIONS.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

Leave Kalama at 10:25 A. M. Arrive at New Tacoma at 2:50 P. M.

Leave New Tacoma at 7 A. M. Arrive at Kalama 12:15 P. M.

Connections.

At Tacoma with P. C. S. S. Co. steamships for San Francisco, and with Sound steamers for Victoria, Seattle, Olympia and all points on Puget Sound.

At Lakeview with stage for Steilacoom.

At Tenino with the Olympia and Tenino railroad for Olympia.

At Kalama with O. R. & N. Co.'s boats for Portland and all railroad and steamship lines centering at Portland.

PEND D'OREILLE DIVISION.

Leave Wallula Junction at 8 P. M. Arrive at Cheney at 8:10 A. M., Spokane Falls at 9:25 A. M., and Sand Point at 9:35 A. M.

Returning, leave Sand Point at 3:00 P. M.; arrive at Spokane Falls at 9:15 P. M.; Cheney at 10:00 P. M., and Wallula Junction at 7:00 A. M.

Connections.

At Wallula Junction with O. R. & N. Co. for all rail, river, ocean and Sound points.

Sleeping Cars to and from Portland.

J. M. BUCKLEY, Assistant General Manager.

JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic.

A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic.

Oregon & California R. R. Co

On and after May 13, 1883, trains will run as follows:

(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

Eastside Division.

Between PORTLAND and GLENDALE.

Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Glendale	10:35 P. M.
Glendale	1:00 A. M.	Portland	4:35 P. M.

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	9:20 P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the Eastside Division.

Westside Division.

BETWEEN PORTLAND and CORVALLIS.

Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	9:00 A. M.	Corvallis	4:30 P. M.
Corvallis	8:30 A. M.	Portland	3:20 P. M.

Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	5:00 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	8:20 A. M.

Close connections made at Glendale with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

Tickets for sale to all the principal points in California and the East, at Company's office.

Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or Westside Division.

E. KOEHLER, Manager.

JOHN MUIR, Sup't of Traffic.

A. L. STOKES, Ass't Sup't of Traffic.

MARKETS.

PACIFIC MARKET.

N. N. SPAULDING. THOS PAPWORTH.

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS,

Corner Third and Ash streets.

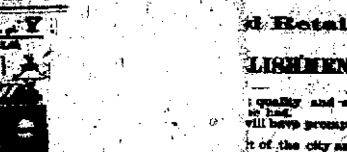
A. H. JOHNSON,

Central Market.

Wholesale Butcher and Packer,

Special attention paid to supplying ships ... all kinds of ... shipping.

NERVOUS DEBILITY



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

W. L. S.

WOLFE'S

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS

As a general beverage, necessary corrective of water rendered impure by vegetable decomposition or other causes, as Limestone, ... copper, etc., the AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is superior to every other alcoholic preparation. ... of over thirty years' duration, ... of consumers, of UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS, its ... by the medical faculty, and a sale unequaled by any other alcoholic distillation, have secured for it the reputation for salubrity claimed for it. For sale by all druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SON & CO.,

18 Beaver St., New York.

PORTLAND

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Corner of Stark and Front Streets.

Over Ladd & Tilton's Bank.

Over 10,000 Volumes & Over 125 Papers and Periodicals.

MEMBERSHIP FREE TO ALL.

Monthly Dues $1. ... Quarterly Dues $3.

William Wadhams, ... C. H. Lewis ... Directors ...

M. P. DEADY ... President
H. FAILING ... Vice President
... Treasurer
... Corresponding Secretary
... Librarian and Recording Secretary

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...s in this Company ...

F. ZANOVICH
C. M. WIBERG
ANDREW ROBERTS
M. ZANOVICH
S. M. MEARS

...ANCE.

...July 29, 1882.

...REGON

...Insurance Co.

...D, OREGON.

...TORS:

W. S. LADD,
HENRY FAILING,
M. W. FECHHEIMER,
L. WHITE,

...Vice President.

...Secretary.

...JERSEY MARINE ...COMPANY,

...CE COMPANY

...MARINE.

...$750,000.

...FOR OREGON,

...Portland, Oregon.

...& REED, Agents.

...National Fire ...urance Co.

...$15,000,000

...shareholders, and

...100,000

...Co., Gen'l Agents,

...N TERRITORY

...INSURANCE

...Y.

...$5,000,000.

...stockholders.

...N & CO.,

...een D and E,

...ND.

...HABITANTS OF

...d Retail

...LISHMENT,

...N & CO.,

...reen D and E,

...& CO.,

...DOWS.

...OUNTERFEITS.

...at Prentice's stores, Brooklyn struck to ... as increase of wages. They had been paid ... cents per hour, but made a demand for ... additional.

...—OOD! WOOD! WOOD

...—$1 50 PER LOAD—FROM ... Orders left at mill or in the box ... will be promptly attended to ... W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

...is happy to say Dr. Benson's Skin Cure has ... disease of the skin, of four years' standing ... at Law, ... Endorsed by physicians.

...an agent can procure its virtues in the highest ... manner. I have recommended it in a great many ... cases of Whooping Cough with the happiest effects. I have used it in my own family for many years ... always have a bottle in the medicine closet ... ready for use.

Edward Spencer, journalist and author, died at ... Baltimore ...

... Nervine relieves the brain of morbid ... The sure family medicine.

Walsburd Brewery Burned at Dayton.

DAYTON, July 17.—[Special.]—At 1:10 this afternoon fire was discovered burning through the rear of the upper story of Walsburd's brewery on the river bank north of Watt's mill. Very little was saved, for it started like tinder. The loss is about $3000; insured in the South British and National for $2000. Harry Bennett, a clerk, overheated himself while running with the engine, but the doctors think not seriously. The foreman was run over by a truck, but not seriously injured.

...is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

At New York, on Tuesday, the building occupied by Bernard H. Smith, manufacturer of ... carriages, etc., burned. Loss $80,000.

WOLFESVILLE, N. C.—Dr. J. C. McLaughlin says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for vertigo and I now feel like a new man."

...appears to be preparing the public mind to expect a strike, while at the same time the operators speak in the most determined manner to the effect that nothing except a full concession to their demands will avert the strike. This afternoon President Thomas T. Eckert, of the Western Union, sent a long dispatch to Colonel R. C. Clowry, general superintendent, which seems a pretty plain indication that the company does not intend to accede to the operators' demands.

Bucklen's Salve is the universal remedy for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and flesh wounds.

...to the ... of ... all were dismissed, ... the United States ... service on his ...

... Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia ...

STOMACH BITTERS

For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

CANDLE FISH,

Or OOLACHAN.

Choice and Palatable; pronounced Superior to the Sardine.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

... of beautiful designs. Orders will receive prompt and careful attention. Prices guaranteed.

... CROWELL & CO., ... Front street, Portland.

[illegible] Specific [illegible]

The Daily Oregonian
MONDAY MORNING JULY 16, 1883

LATEST DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Arthur Planning for the Presidency

WASHINGTON July 15.—(Special)—[illegible] says in regard to [illegible] that he can get all the [illegible] and he can learn more by a trip to the [illegible] than he could by an indefinite number of seasons at Newport or Long Branch [illegible] to the citizens of New York who [illegible] the [illegible] candidates—[illegible] Arthur and [illegible] Tilden. There are good [illegible] that General Arthur has decided to [illegible] himself as a candidate to the republican national convention. This is [illegible] under a promise Arthur [illegible] take the [illegible] but it is [illegible] he will [illegible]. It is most intimate [illegible] that he is forming plans which unquestionably have in view a broad acquaintance with the people. To prominent republicans from different parts of the country who [illegible] talked with him he has created the impression that he is in the field and his New York friends do not make any concealment of the fact. His recent movements in New York politics can all be explained better upon the theory of his candidacy than any other hypothesis and details of the trip which he is now arranging tend to show the same thing.

Hill Likely to Escape

WASHINGTON July 15.—(Special)—Parties who are engineering the prosecution of Supervising Architect Hill do not expect to get a report adverse to him from the committee making the investigation. They admit that the evidence against him is not direct and that wherever so much money seems to have been spent it is easy for him to make it appear that at the worst it was only an error of judgment. The case against Hill resembles somewhat the case against Brady. Hill as was Brady was an officer clothed with certain discretionary powers and to convict him it is necessary not only to impugn his acts but also to prove corrupt motives.

Defaulters Need Not Apply

WASHINGTON July 14.—Secretary Teller has issued an order that no proposal will be received for consideration by the department of the interior from any person, firm or corporation, in default in the performance of any contract or agreement made with the department, or who has failed to perform the same to the satisfaction of the department nor will any contract hereafter be awarded to such person, firm or corporation. The order went into effect the 11th inst.

A Decision by Teller

In a decision Secretary Teller holds that a filing made before a clerk in the office of the register of the land office who may be acting de facto but not de jure has the same effect as if made by the register and is valid.

Local Board Designated

WASHINGTON July 14.—(Special)—The civil service commissioner to-day designated Wm. D. Dougherty, Barlow Dyer and Daniel S. Richardson as the local board for the San Francisco postoffice.

Recognized by the President

WASHINGTON July 15.—The president recognized Miguel Suarez Guanes as consul general of Spain at New York and Gustave Wilson as vice consul of Russia at Portland Oregon.

MORE OF THE STORM

Additional Particulars of the Hurricane that Swept the Mississippi Valley

MARYVILLE AND VICINITY

MARYVILLE Mo., July 14.—Twenty business houses were unroofed and a number of small houses and shops wrecked. The city hall was unroofed and partly blown down and the postoffice and two newspaper offices were badly damaged. A large elevator was burned, and the Kansas City railroad depot and the Wabash freight house were badly injured. The loss to the [illegible] is over $20,000.

At Burlington Junction not a dozen houses escaped injury. One man was fatally hurt. At the depot thirty cars were blown from the track and at Maldon Mo. one church and school house, the Masonic hall and an unfinished hotel were demolished. Many residences were injured seriously. Loss over $10,000.

A CIRCUS DEMORALIZED.

WINDSOR Mo. July 15.—Hunter's consolidated show billed at Calhoun Mo. for July 16 was literally blown to pieces as far as canvass is concerned. Dressing and tents were torn to shreds, seats and poles crushed and many animals escaped. Bears and monkeys mingled with the excited mass of people and made the scene more thrilling. The bears refused to submit to any one until Mrs. Hunter the proprietress arrived, when they gave up and marched off to their cages. The City hall was donated to the manager this evening and the show was well patronized. New seats have been telegraphed for and the show will make its points next week.

IN INDIANA

ELKHART Ind July 14.—A terrific cyclone accompanied by hail visited this section this afternoon uprooting trees, blowing down buildings and doing immense damage to crops.

LAWRENCE Kans July 14.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon a cyclone struck a section of country in Wakarusa township three miles southwest of this city destroying wheat fields, fences and everything in its way. No estimate can yet be made of the damage.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING

GOTHENBURG [illegible] July 15.—While the storm was in progress two houses were struck by lightning and two of the occupants killed and many others injured.

ADDITIONAL NEWS

ST LOUIS July 15.—Additional news of last Friday's storm continues to come in. At Joplin and Webb City in the lead mining region of southwest Missouri an immense amount of rainfall which flooded the mines to such an extent that it will take a month or two to put them in working order. Meantime several thousand miners are out of work. In addition to this the wind and hail did great damage to the buildings and crops.

At Macon and Louisiana Missouri in the north eastern part of the state the wind played havoc with both business and residence property in the towns and did heavy injury to crops.

Burlington Junction is a pile of ruins nearly all the houses in the town being destroyed or badly injured. Hail stones as large as a man's fist fell in great quantity stripping the corn and other crops to the ground, and cutting down the grass as with a scythe. A number of people were injured but none were killed.

At Maryville the damage is now put up at $150,000.

ANOTHER VERSION OF CROOK'S CAMPAIGN

What the Mexicans Have to Say About the Matter—Crook Captured by the Apaches

DALLAS July 15.—State Senator Barnett, of Dallas returned yesterday from a trip to Mexico. In an interview he said he was surprised at what he saw and heard concerning the late Indian campaign in the southwest. He went into the valleys and the country which was lately overrun by Apaches and visited the scenes of General Crook's late exploits. He says that residents of these valleys laugh at the newspaper accounts of the captures made by General Crook. They say that instead of Crook capturing and fighting the Indians that they captured him. He did capture a few old Indians and squaws. He started out of the mountains and the bucks about eighty eight in number followed and overtook him and sent in a messenger, who asked for a pow wow. This was granted, and the warriors came in and in the boldest manner told General Crook that he would be allowed to leave on condition that he would promise to get the government to permit them to return to the reservation without punishment. This he promised because he could not help himself.

CROOK'S TREACHEROUS SCOUTS

Residents of the valleys say that the White Mountain Apaches who were guides with Gen Crook during the pow wow divided their ammunition with the hostiles. Two latter told Gen Crook that some of their men were without horses and that as soon as they could go down into the Mexican settlements and get their horses they would follow him into the reservation. They did this killing several Mexicans on their way. The valley folks say that the White Mountain Apaches were openly in communication with the hostiles and would never fight them. As an illustration of the friendship between the two one of the White Mountain Apaches appeared among the soldiers with the watch of Judge McComas who had been killed by the hostiles. Being interrogated as to where he got the watch he said he got it from a squaw. A son of the judge had to pay $50 for the watch, Crook not daring to disturb the friendly relations with the White Mountain Apaches by making the scout give it up. Senator Gibbs says this is only a sample of the volumes of unwritten history of the late campaign that could be furnished and that the public has been imposed upon.

G. A. R. REUNION

Big Preparations for Entertaining the Veterans at Denver

DENVER July 15.—Great preparations are making for the entertainment of the Grand Army of the Republic which holds its seventeenth annual reunion and encampment in this city beginning the 24th inst. The site selected for the camp is a high plateau overlooking the city and furnishes an uninterrupted view of the mountains for 200 miles. Thirteen hundred and fifty large new wall tents each with a capacity of holding eight persons comfortably have already been erected. The mammoth mess house is just completed, and cooking apparatus of a sufficient capacity for 20,000 men is in place and in perfect working order. A bountiful supply of pure water is just at hand, and the sanitary arrangements of the grounds are quite perfect. Our citizens are really in earnest in their efforts to give the veterans a royal welcome, and to this end are subscribing liberally. Colonel Savage who has charge of feeding them is furnishing quarters for those who may prefer to lodge in town. He reports that 1000 sleeping rooms have been placed at his disposal since last Monday, and at very reasonable rates.

A BIG ATTENDANCE EXPECTED

Very many prominent persons have signified their intention to be present, among whom are Generals J. A. Logan, Schofield, Slocum and Burnum, Corporal Tanner and governors of many of the states.

It is expected there will be 20,000 old veterans in line on the 24th, the grand review day. Governor Grant will welcome the Grand Army on behalf of the state, General Stimson on behalf of the department of Colorado, and Mayor Routt, on behalf of the city. A series of cheap excursions will be arranged for the week of the encampment, and all the important towns and places of interest in the state will be visited, including Leadville, Pueblo, Manitou, Gunnison, Pike's Peak, grand canyon of the Arkansas, the Royal gorge, Clear Creek canyon and the Platte canyon. Opportunity will be given to visit mines and smelters.

DISSATISFIED TELEGRAPHERS.

The Present Situation—What the Operators Demand—Salaries and Hours—Strike Threatened Unless Concessions are Made.

NEW YORK July 15.—(Special)—The papers have [illegible] to say this morning respecting the telegraphers strike [illegible] [illegible] great [illegible] far from adjusting the matter [illegible] it would probably [illegible] the [illegible] their finest [illegible] at their [illegible] to [illegible] occur the [illegible] blame at the [illegible] served in regard to the wisdom of the move.

THE COMPANY'S POSITION

The company admits that it has dealt fairly with its employes and has made reasonable concessions. It does not [illegible] the [illegible] of its officers fear the result [illegible] is confident that the public as a whole will stand by it and suffer some inconvenience rather than sustain an unjust demand. The principal demands submitted to the employing corporation were: First eight hours to constitute a day's work instead of nine and a half as at present; second seven hours to be a night's work instead of eight and a half; third no Sunday work without compensation therefor (Night men are now required to work every Sunday night without extra pay and day men to work one Sunday [illegible] six). Fourth an increase of 15 per cent on all salaries now paid.

The grievances of the operators are to be laid before the companies and a suitable time to be given them to consider [illegible] if the companies determine to reject them every member of the organization will at once stop work. Investigation shows that two thirds of the operators of the country are already enrolled in the Telegraphers' union and that there are not sufficient practical hands outside of their ranks to attend to the business.

AN OPERATOR INTERVIEWED

A prominent official of the Western Union Telegraph company said to-day in an interview with a [illegible] reporter [illegible] that most of the talk about the telegraphers [illegible] originated in the brains of sensational reporters. All the officers of the company feel confident that the operators would think twice before leaving their positions that afford them a [illegible] they had stated the [illegible] grievances of the movement were known to the officers of the company. There was some talk of presenting the company with a list of the alleged grievances on Monday, and giving the company forty-eight hours in which to decide, but the general belief is that the whole matter will have quieted by that time and no strike will take place.

THE TELEGRAPHERS ORGAN

An advance copy of the Journal, the telegraphers organ, says that the scale of wages adopted by the Western Union Company is made public [illegible] which to the unwary would indicate a concession. Day men have gained but little—one day in every six weeks or about [illegible] a month [illegible] the fact that the company had reorganized their system caused many to become [illegible] think that the order was a decided concession, but if their labor was night duty they found themselves deprived of one Sunday in every eight which they now enjoy. In New York City in many places night men have only had to work one or two Sundays a month. Under the new order they are compelled to work every Sunday night and at a reduction in salaries of from $5 to $10 per month. Viewing the order as a whole it is practically a big saving to the company. They slightly reduce the hours of the day Sunday force but greatly increase the hours of the Sunday night force. The force too is much larger on Sunday night than during the day. In every way the new rules work in favor of the company and will not be satisfactory to the men.

BIG MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA July 14.—About 400 telegraph operators met to-night at Thirteenth and Arch streets to discuss the condition of the trade. There were persons present from New York and Brooklyn, Pittsburg, Chicago, Baltimore and Washington. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed with the recent rules adopted by the Western Union Company with reference to night operators. A dispatch was received from New York which stated that during the day several day operators in the main office had their salaries advanced $15 per month by the Western Union. The meeting was enthusiastic but the deliberations have been secret. It could not be ascertained what action if any was taken in relation to a formal presentation of the grievances of the men to the officers of the company.

BIG MEETING AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO July 15.—(Special)—Between 400 and 500 members of the Local Brotherhood of Telegraphers met to-day in secret session. A deputation of local newspaper reporters was received with cheers and after a few minutes for conversation were allowed to retire and the doors were closed again. Though nothing official can be obtained the following is understood to be the chief matters of interest discussed: It was announced that the brotherhood would demand an increase of 15 per cent in wages, eight hours for a day's work and seven hours for a night's work. The demand is in the hands of the executive committee of the brotherhood to be presented to the company in New York at noon Monday and an answer is asked within forty eight hours under penalty of a general strike from Maine to California. A resolution was passed that no compromise will be made. It was announced that of 2[illegible] operators in the country 15,000 are members of the order and the number is being rapidly increased. Chicago chapter alone added seventy five within the last two weeks and now numbers 900.

THE OPERATORS PREPARED

It is stated that most of those not members of the brotherhood are in sympathy with the movements of the operators who say openly that they have been getting ready for some time saving money with a view of the pending emergency, that they are prepared and will have in addition the assistance of the Knights of Labor. A general strike Wednesday is confidently looked for. A new order was issued by the Western Union to-day modifying that of a few days ago and provides that extra work be computed at the rate of twenty six days for a month instead of thirty and places all employes on the regular list. This order benefits extra men but does not affect the regulars.

NOTABLE DEAD

A MAN WITH AN INTERESTING CAREER.

DETROIT July 15.—(Special)—There has just died in this city a man whose career is of unusual interest. His name was Ignace Schlott. He was a native of France and was a student in the Ecole Debeaux Paris where he won the grand prize of four years scholarship at Rome. He became the pupil and friend of the famous Paul de Laroque and for seven years exhibited pictures annually in the salon. He was appointed professor in the school of fine arts in Paris, a position he filled with honor for a number of years. He was a staunch imperialist and Napoleon III made him a life senator of France. With the fall of the imperial dynasty he became a refugee and sought a home in the city of Detroit where he maintained a livelihood by decorative painting. He was in possession of one of four bronze medals struck in 1820 to commemorate the birth of the now moribund Count de Chambord.

TOM THUMB DIES FROM APOPLEXY

MIDDLEBORO, Mass July 15.—Charles Heyward Stratton better known as General Tom Thumb died at his residence this morning of apoplexy. He had been slightly indisposed a few days but nothing serious was anticipated. Deceased was born at Bridgeport Conn January 4 1832. At the age of 14 he entered the service of P T Barnum and ever since then he has been before the public. He leaves a widow formerly Miss Lavinia Warren also a dwarf who has been on the stage with him since their marriage in 1863.

CHANDLER'S MOTHER

CONCORD N H July 15.—Mary Ann Chandler mother of the secretary of the navy died last night aged 82 years.

NEWS NOTES FROM THE DALLES

[FROM THE OREGONIAN'S LOCAL CORRESPONDENT]

THE DALLES July 14 1883.

But two steerers are working the trains.

The Good Samaritan lodge I O G T of this city has suspended for a short time.

Miss Hannah Fairfowl has returned to her home in Portland after a short visit with Mrs J S Schenck.

Mrs Herce of Portland and Mrs ex Governor Irwin of California who have been visiting at the residence of Hon O N Thornbury have returned to their respective homes after a pleasant visit here.

About 12 o'clock last night a man who refused to furnish a name stole a watch and chain and the receptacles of the same and a coat and vest from a man named Stephens. It also came out this morning that a trunk belonging on the wharf was gobbled by the same man but recognized [illegible] individual. Marshal Beers and his aides J W Blakeney and son were out another trick looking for Graham and McDonald when they ran up against the petty thief and threw him into the jail where he now pines and awaits his preliminary examination at 2 o'clock. At the time of his arrest he was skulking near The Dalles house.

CONFIDENCE GAME

A nice little confidence game was partly nipped in the bud yesterday. A man named Foster on the east bound train got off here for dinner and was approached by one McDonald a bunko steerer who remarked that they would be fellow travelers as he was going to St Paul. Foster glad of the opportunity for unexpected company was easily persuaded to take a drink and McDonald led the way to the saloon of A. K. Bonzey. On entering Jack Graham was seen leaning against the bar who offered to pay for the drinks. A dispute arising Graham and McDonald proposed shaking dice—top and bottom—to see who should have the honor of treating. McDonald lost. Turning to the unfortunate Foster he showed him the modus operandi and succeeded in borrowing $85 (to make up a hundred) of him which he was short to bet with Graham. The throwing dice for $100 Graham won and eloped through a rear entrance with the tin. McDonald had promised his new found friend to return the money in a few minutes but in a few minutes the [illegible] Mac was missing. Mr Foster, at this stage of the game began raising a disturbance and was finally quieted down by A. K. Bonzey the proprietor. The train was delayed by the conductor for the express purpose of overhauling the malefactor. Now appears Jack Finn who offers to find the steerers and repay Mr Foster. In ten minutes Jack returned with $40 and told the loser to get on the freight train and he would find the men at Blalock, the money being divided here and the thief holding $45 having skipped on the passenger train. Mr Foster chose to lay over and lodged a complaint. The proprietor A. H. Bonzey, and Jack Finn were arrested and held in $1,000 bonds for their appearance today. Jack Graham and McDonald are nowhere to be found.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

IOWA MURDERERS CAPTURED [illegible]

DES MOINES July 14.—The murderers of Chapman at Polk City last Tuesday night were overtaken and surrounded in a large [illegible] known as Elk Horn Grove in the southern corner of Shelby county [illegible] one of them was fatally wounded and [illegible] as he [illegible] that he was the murderer of Chapman. The other man was threatened with hanging [illegible] confessed [illegible] W. Middow a druggist of Monroe was dangerously shot [illegible] but not fatal. [illegible] the city [illegible] killed Chapman [illegible] and probably [illegible] will be lynched before morning.

SCANDAL ABOUT A PRIEST

CHICAGO July 14.—(Special)—John Hartman a farmer living near Ottawa Ill has brought suit for $5,000 damages against the Rev. F. C. Hutch pastor of a Catholic church. In October 1882 Hartman married Caroline Sunman a housekeeper of Father Hutch. Soon after the marriage the husband's suspicions that all was not right were aroused. In March the priest left his charge in [illegible] Ill on the ground of ill health. He returned however in a few weeks. Gossips began to talk and even the suspicions were awakened. At last the wife confessed to criminal intimacy with the reverend gentleman and that he had [illegible] before and had continued it after the marriage. Mrs Hartman is about to give birth to a child of which Hutch is the alleged father.

EXPOSURE OF GAMBLERS

NEW YORK July 15.—(Special)—The Sun this morning displays an exposure of gambling at Coney Island giving the names of prominent gamblers [illegible] places. All along the beach from one end to the other fourteen games are in progress. Faro, roulette and hazard and red and black are played in each place, chips costing from ten cents to twenty-five dollars. Gamblers say they do a thriving business. The winners [illegible] at Brighton Beach and at Sheepshead bay frequently drop in to buck the tiger. There is not much secrecy observed regarding the games as a Coney Island policeman handed a reporter a card directing him to the place where he could play. The rooms are generally handsomely furnished and attendants dispense liquors from well stocked sideboards.

CHARGED WITH LAND FRAUDS

DULUTH Minn July 14.—United States Marshal Brackett of St Paul today arrested R. I. Mitchell proprietor of the *Daily Tribune* and lately appointed receiver of the United States land office for frauds in connection with pre-emptions said to have been perpetrated a year ago in conjunction with H. F. Gordon of Minneapolis formerly register of the land office at St Cloud. The arrest is generally looked upon here as a move by the opponents of Mitchell to prevent him from receiving his commission.

COURT MARTIAL ORDERED

CHICAGO July 15.—(Special)—Gen Crook has ordered a court to convene on Monday at Whipple Barracks to try Captain Edward L Hubbard Assistant Quartermaster formerly of the Second cavalry. The trial is for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and for improper interference with the proposed appointment of a post trader at Fort Lowell Arizona.

MURDERERS CAPTURED

DES MOINES July 15.—News has just been received that one of the murderers of Chapman at Polk county has been killed at Elkhorn Grove Shelby county. The other is so closely pressed that he cannot escape. The man killed confessed that he killed Chapman and Stubbs a year ago.

Later.—The other man has also been captured. He is in charge of Sheriff [illegible] of Polk county.

ESCAPED PRISONERS SURRENDER

LITTLE ROCK July 15.—Two of the Iron Mountain railroad train robbers who escaped from the Coal Hill mines entered the stockade this morning and surrendered. They had been lost and were wandering in the woods and accidentally approaching the stockade became disheartened and being nearly starved came in.

A JURY SECURED

NASHVILLE July 14.—The twelfth juror in the Polk trial was secured this morning and the jury is now complete. The attorney for the defense moved to quash the indictment but the judge overruled the motion.

CASH ACCOUNT SHORT

BOSTON July 15.—Six directors of the Rutland railroad company announce that ex-treasurer Haven's cash account is short $68,000. The total deficit can only be determined by a thorough investigation.

BOLD ROBBERY

A Merchant's Safe at Contention Arizona Relieved of $2,100

TOMBSTONE A T July 14.—About 8 o'clock last evening while S. Marks proprietor of the store at Contention was waiting on a customer named Gale his attention was attracted to two horsemen who rode up in front of the store. Going to the front door he looked at the parties and then returned inside. In the meantime one of the men got off his horse and coming into the store walked up to Gale who was standing with his back to him with a child holding to each hand and placed a couple of pistols at his back and told him to stand still on peril of being shot. Gale wheeled and found himself confronted by weapons in the hands of a tall man with his face from the eyes down covered by a handkerchief. Gale asked the man to be careful and not shoot the children to which the man made the reply that he need not fear for them—that he was used to handling arms. In the meantime the other horseman dismounted and coming into the store with a Winchester in his hand said to a Mexican clerk Montoya who was behind the counter "walk out of here you s—n—of—a—b—h." Montoya walked out and was motioned to a position alongside of Gale. The tall man then relinquished his guard over Gale and Montoya and the little man took them in charge.

HOW THE MONEY WAS TAKEN

Going up to Marks who was standing a few feet off not knowing what to make of the matter the tall man told him to come and open the safe and be quick about it. Marks proceeded to do as directed, taking his time however hoping something might occur to prevent the robbery. The tall man notified him to hurry up or it would be worse for him. The safe was finally opened and Marks pulling out the loose silver offered it to the robber who contemptuously remarked that he didn't want silver and taking a lamp which was on the wall proceeded to inspect the safe himself. Pulling out a drawer the contents of which was $2100 in gold and greenbacks and gold he said "that's the kind of money I like" and taking the drawer and contents started for the front door. Marks suggested to him that he ought to leave him some money as he had not a dime left to which the burglar replied "You've a big stock of goods—you had better sell them and get more money."

THROW UP YOUR HANDS

At this juncture Charley Marks a son of the proprietor who knew nothing of what was transpiring, walked past the man at the door and was coming into the store. He was suddenly stopped however by a tap on the head from the barrel of a rifle held by the little man and the command "Get in there, young fellow, and throw up your hands." Young Marks took his position in line with Gale and Montoya. The tall man in the meantime was searching the store for additional plunder when a suspicious movement on the part of Marks attracted the attention of the guard and calling to his pal he said "Stand out of line and let me shoot that old fellow." The tall man told him not to shoot and coming to the front door the two men walked out together the tall man having the drawer and money with him. [illegible] after their departure Marks [illegible] went behind the counter when the tall man suddenly appeared and thinking evidently that Marks was going for a weapon covered him with his pistol and said "Hold on there old man none of that!" Marks came out and the tall man left and then the two men mounting their horses rode off across the river. There is no clue to who the robbers are.

JOKES OF JULY

A telegram of thanks: Superintendent United States Fish Hatchery Washington, D. C.—Many thanks for the 100,000 young shad you sent us. A more tender lot we have never eaten. Send us some more please. Yours truly Hudson River Perch.—*Life*

[illegible] He is (really in agony about his [illegible])—Hadn't you better come on the [illegible] fellow? I'm afraid you might slip you know. Guest (with a wooden leg)—Oh it's all right old fellow—the [illegible]. There's a nail in the end you know.—*College Journal*

A European trip accounted for: Mr George Gould has published (in 61 [illegible]) an interesting pamphlet—"The Greek Plays in their Relations to the Dramatic Unities." He shortly summarizes the plays of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides and Aristophanes and shows that hardly one of them observes the three unities of place, time and action.—*London Academy*

All the modern advantages: (Miss Edith has just favored the company with a brilliant performance on the violin.) Miss Edith's aunt (to her neighbor)—I do so admire the violin. Your daughter plays I suppose, Mrs De Forque—Well no. Alicia can't play the violin but she plays beautifully on the [illegible]. You know she was two whole months at the Paris observatory.—*Life*

An obstacle to advancement: Those modest Gascons. One of them was complaining to a friend of the difficulty he found in creating a social position for himself. "Enlist" said the friend. "If a war should break out you would perhaps become a general some day." "General! Oh that would be impossible. I know myself. I am so brave and enthusiastic that I should be killed before even being made a corporal."—*Paris Paper*

Sufficiently hedged by Father Time: Madame d'Angeville a veteran Alps climber made a great fuss about [illegible] when she was 67 years of age she climbed the Matterhorn with only one guide and at night she was left alone on the mountain side while the guide moseyed off to a distant chalet for a light. Kind of love, as though that was anything wonderful! Alone! In the dark! On the mountain! At sixty nine years! By Helen's glove she'd have been safe on a prairie.—*Life*

The Spirit of Resignation

Boston Post

We do not wish to advance any savage or even unfeeling philosophy but we believe that if Editor Elam should die of his wounds and Editor Hughes should be hanged for inflicting them society would be well rid of two fools and a much needed moral lesson would be inculcated.

For tremulousness, wakefulness, dizziness and lack of energy a most valuable remedy is Brown's Iron Bitters.

CHICAGO RACES.

Interesting Contest Between Young Trotting Stock of the West

CHICAGO July 14.—[illegible] the opening day of the summer meeting [illegible] the Chicago driving park. [illegible] was first class 2:40 [illegible] straight heats [illegible] and fourth [illegible] was equally divided [illegible] two heats [illegible]

Second [illegible] Adelaide [illegible] distanced [illegible]

The event of the day was the [illegible] stake trotting race for four year olds. The eight entries represent a lot of youngsters from California, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri and Wisconsin. [illegible] The stake was $100 entrance $25 [illegible]. Twenty four nominations were made [illegible] declared out June [illegible] and five started as follows: Chas M Cole's [illegible]; [illegible] San Francisco bay filly Eva by Sultan; [illegible] Billy Clinker by [illegible]; Leland Stanford's [illegible] bay filly Bonita by Electioneer. The [illegible] favorite notwithstanding the fact [illegible] California filly Eva [illegible] three years of age. At the first [illegible] the word was given Eva and Jersey Lily broke and fell to the rear and were not in the race from that point. Bonita went away fast [illegible] the pole followed by Algatha. After passing the [illegible] point Algatha began to move up and [illegible] Bonita by half a length. In the second heat Algatha broke at the [illegible] and Bonita went to the front, Eva second [illegible] Eva trotted Algatha to the [illegible] lead where [illegible] broke and Bonita began to come [illegible] around the third turn on the home stretch [illegible] Eva and the Jersey Lily the former winning by a length. In the third heat Eva kept the pole [illegible] headed Jersey Lil and Algatha all [illegible] contending for the second place. Billy Clinker trotted very fast from the half post where he was a distance in the rear. [illegible] for half a mile and at the half pole Eva and Algatha came up together and the first [illegible] home stretch [illegible] coming home Billy Clinker trotted into the second place a length behind Eva. Summary:

Eva	3	1	1
Algatha	1	4	4
Jersey Lily	4	3	[illegible]
Billy Clinker	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonita	2	3	5

Time [illegible] 2:26.

THE TURF

AT MONMOUTH PARK

NEW YORK July 14.—Monmouth Park races. Mile and a quarter: Kingfisher won, Parole 2nd, time 2:11.

Two year olds three fourths mile—Nonage won, Equipoise 2d, Leonard 3d, time 1:16¼.

Mile and a quarter—Euclid won, Coronation 2d, Renegade 3d, time 2:[illegible]

Mile—Duplex won, Bradshaw 2d, Sweet Anne 3d, time 1:44¾.

Mile and a furlong, Major Hugh won, Antrim 2d, Nimrod 3d. Nimrod was given first place on a claim of foul and Dan K [illegible] time 1:58¾.

Handicap steeplechase full course—Hunger won, Hilarity 2d, Billy 3d.

AT BRIGHTON BEACH

BRIGHTON BEACH July 14.—Three year olds mile—Mattie M won, Correct 2d, Dixie 3d. Time 1:4[illegible]

Mile and a quarter—Mattie Rapture won, Lord Edward 2d, Edwin A 3d. Time 2:1[illegible]

Three year olds mile and a quarter—Glenallen won, Decca 2d, Tennyson 3d. Time 2:13½.

Mile and a furlong—Arsenic won, Fairbairn 2d, Mandamus 3d. Time 1:[illegible]

Three fourths of a mile—Knight Templar won. Time 1:16.

Steeplechase short course—Tawanda won, Abraham 2d, Hollida 3d. Time 2:48½.

SOME BOLD CHALLENGES

CHICAGO July 15.—Charles Marvin of San Francisco offers to back Gov Stanford's filly Bonita against any four year old for $10,000 a side. This of course is aimed at Mackey's California filly Eva and McFerran & Sons Kentucky filly Algatha both of which beat Bonita in Saturday's four year old race.

John Murphy driver of the wonderful eastern stallion Majolica now at the driving park offers to match him for $1000 a side against either Trinket, Gladstone or St Julian. It is probable that both races will be made.

A GOOD PURSE

CLEVELAND July 15.—The Driving Park Company offers a purse of $5,000 for a free-for-all trot.

ONE MORE GENTLE REMINDER.

Northwest News
Saturday July 14

WASHINGTON July 14.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John C. New who is a member of the Republican National Committee of Indiana has been interviewed in regard to the place in which the next Republican Convention will be held. Mr New expresses the opinion that Indianapolis will undoubtedly be the city selected. In the history of the party Chicago has had the convention three times and Baltimore, Cincinnati, Philadelphia each once and there is no inducement offered for selecting New York, a city that does not care for the National Convention because its coming and going is of no financial importance. Saratoga he says would probably offer sufficient accommodations but it has not been the custom to hold great conventions at watering places. Indianapolis Mr New says is not only central but it also has sufficient hotel facilities for its purpose of meeting. A building of sufficient size could be erected in which to hold the convention and to accommodate members of the National Committee. Mr New says he will vote against holding the meeting in any building holding over 4000 people. He says he believes it is the sentiment of a majority of the members of the Committee. The experience at Chicago in 1880 was enough to warrant the party never to hold another National Convention in a barn. Seats must be provided in the next Convention for delegates and alternates for over 10,000 persons and if there is even room for 2000 or 3000 spectators it ought to be ample. He says Indianapolis is a city noted for its hospitality and the residences of Republicans there will be open to receive strangers. He does not know why it should not be plainly stated that Indiana will not present a Republican candidate for the Presidency. Ohio may and probably will. On the other hand Mr New says we believe that James McDonald will be the Democratic candidate and Indiana has got to have something to counteract the influence of his popularity and candidacy if she is to give her electoral vote for the Republican nominee. He says Chicago is out of the question as a place to hold the next National Convention. Cincinnati is not a desirable place in the summer and there is no occasion for coming East.

Oregonian
Friday July 13

WASHINGTON July 12.—(Special)—John C New assistant secretary of the treasury and a member of the republican national committee from Indiana. He says in regard to the place where the next republican convention is to be held that Indianapolis will undoubtedly be the city selected. There is no inducement offered for selecting New York city as it does not care for the national convention because its coming and going is of no financial importance. Indianapolis New says is not only a central point but it has sufficient hotel capacity. As for a place of meeting a building of sufficient size could be erected in which to hold the convention. Speaking of convention halls said New "as a member of the convention I shall vote against holding the meeting in any building that will seat over 4000 persons. I believe that is the sentiment of a majority of the members of the committee. Our experience at Chicago in 1880 was sufficient to warn us never to hold another convention in a barn. The fact is, and I do not know why it should not be stated plainly, that Indiana will not present a republican candidate for the presidency. Ohio may and probably will. On the other hand Joe McDonald will be the democratic candidate and Indiana has got to have something to counteract the influence of his popularity and candidacy if she is to give her electoral vote for the republican nominee. Chicago is out of the question as a place to hold the next convention. Cincinnati is not a desirable place in the summer time and there is no occasion for coming east."

THE HOTELS.

ESMOND

John Kelly	Forest Grove	John Martin	Gervais
J C Lurrows	do	J Grauraum	[illegible]
F C Kelly	do	F McMahon	do
Miss Wentbliston	do	Chas Foster	S Bend W T
H Mason	do	C C Gamage	do
Ed Everett	Astoria	C L Hunks & wf	Chicago

ST CHARLES

D J W Murray Jr	How V	O M Harvey	Cathlamet
F W Miller	Dalles	W H Sargent	Chicago
G o W Laken	Oswego	John Taylor	San Fran
J P Cue	Stayton	D J Davids	do
J H Henderson	Freeport	J M Jones	do
E M Baughman	Lewiston	W H McVicar	Astoria
A D Alexander	Vancouver	A J Hartford	do
H Phelps	Silverton	R K Jackson	do
J Bartlett	Sacramento	J D Hewett & wf	Roseburg
A Grewnburg	Astoria	Mrs Jennie Aiken	do
Mrs C H Trent	Minn	W H Taylor	San Fran
Harry Clark	Seattle	LeRoy Pratt	do
L P Wills	Brookfield	W C Hawks	S F
Oscar Lawson	do	Jno Marshal	do
G F [illegible]	do	J W Ruddick	Astoria
E F [illegible]	Vancouver	Fred Parker	do
W H Brown	do	C Wellman & wf	do
S Smith	Silverton	Chas Belt	Oswego
E E Espey	E Portland	C C Oscull	Rocky Point
C Richards	do	J A Ripperton	do
E Smith	Vancouver	S F Morse	Seattle
G M Sproat	Victoria	G W Aundon	do
Miss Mary Holman	St Helens	G G Caples	Or City
Dr W W Geary	Aurora	Eli Nickerson	Brookfield
A Spaulding	S F	Chas Fisher	St Helens
D H Welch	Astoria	A M Beutman	Vancouver
S L Conkan	Goldendale	N P Hall & wife	Dayton
Robt E Clark	Cincinnati	Miss F Miller	Dalles
R E Chilton	do	Miss G Miller	do
G H Collins	Berlin N J	J Taylor	Astoria
J F Serro	Or City	H Alger	Spke
E Schuyler	S F	J S Fox	W W
F Frederick	S Falls	H McHolland	Freeport
O C Hamage	S Bend	H T King	St Helens
Chas Foster	do	M Stewart	do
M Magnger	O Point		

Samaritan Nervine relieves the brain of morbid fancies. It's a pure family medicine.

CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OREGONIAN.)

WALLA WALLA July 13.

SECOND DAY

Last evening the associational sermon was preached by Rev. E. B. Knight and the first half hour this morning was spent in devotional exercise led by Rev. F. V. Hoyt of [illegible].

The report of the churches was then resumed. [illegible] has received three hundred and [illegible] from the east most of which came from a north [illegible] nearly [illegible] years [illegible]. Walla Walla has [illegible] cost of three [illegible] Cheney [illegible] organ [illegible] Christian E[illegible] which is working well [illegible] has [illegible] its church building. Dayton has bought [illegible] a cost of [illegible] At [illegible] has [illegible] Yakima City has finished her church at a cost of nearly nineteen hundred dollars. Mount [illegible] is built. Colfax has bought a parsonage and raised over four hundred dollars [illegible]. Ritzville has secured lots for a church. Portland has raised about one hundred [illegible] for church furniture and nineteen hundred for an organ which has been ordered [illegible] increased her [illegible] eighteen hundred to [illegible] eighty six [illegible] has lost its deacon J. W. Finch by death. East Portland has received from Deacon D. E. Abrams a bell at a cost of five hundred dollars. The Dalles reports the largest Congregational Sabbath school in the northwest and the most additions received on profession of faith—in fact more than all the rest of the churches in Oregon.

The following churches have pastors: Spokane Falls, F. T. Clark; Mount [illegible] and Astoria, E. Rogers; [illegible] C. C. Ladworth; Astoria T. W. Walters; Colfax, J. T. Marsh.

The following have secured new ones: White Salmon, H. B. Lyman; [illegible] P. Fruit; Colfax, T. W. Walters; Cloverdale, G. A. Rockwood; Astoria, E. Wood; Spokane Falls, C. Eells; [illegible] D. Oregon City, E. Gerry.

The churches at Spokane Falls, Seabeck, Sprague, Prineville, Forest Grove, Eight Mile Creek and Oregon City reported much that was discouraging, while those at Albany, North Portland, Astoria, East Portland, Jamestown and Colfax [illegible] much encouraged.

The statistical reports were by no means full, thirteen smaller churches out of a total of thirty not reporting as yet. The seventeen reporting [illegible] members more than all the churches reported last year. They report 145 accessions and 48 dismissals, deaths and excommunications. They also report $11,428 given for benevolent purposes, and $10,800 for home use.

In the afternoon a fraternal communication was read from Rev. Dr. Warren of the Congregational Association of California and Dr. Atkinson was appointed to reply. Rev. M. Eells was appointed delegate to the Washington Territory Association, Dr. Atkinson and Eells and Messrs Gray and Knight delegates to the National Council. Portland was selected as the place of the next annual meeting. Rev. Mr. Bower was elected a member of the business committee also as registrar and treasurer for the next three years and Rev. F. V. Hoyt became a member of the body. Five more churches were reported—Seaton, Alkali and [illegible] in Oregon and two German ones at Walla Walla and [illegible] W. T.

The ministers were requested to present the subject of Congregationalism to their churches during the coming year. The churches were requested within the next year to express their opinion as to whether the association should continue over the Sabbath.

The report of the committee on printing and of the treasurer showed a healthy state of the finances. That of the trustees of the Divinity school showed but little progress thus far.

At a meeting of the Home Missionary society it was reported that nearly $1200 had been raised on the field for that purpose during the year and if Oregon and Washington would raise $2000 during the coming year the Home Missionary society would grant us $15,000.

Dr. Atkinson as superintendent of the society reported that he had held 263 services, received fifty six members into various churches, made 241 pastoral calls, written 1150 letters and postals, had five churches in the course of erection in addition to five already completed, obtained twelve new ministers for this northwest and traveled over 14,000 miles during the year besides much other work.

The old officers of the society were re-elected, namely G. Shindler president, I. M. Parrish, vice president, James Steel treasurer, I. A. Macrum secretary and Dr. Atkinson superintendent and general missionary.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Eastern Oregon

The Union milling company will [illegible] their flouring mill this year.

Pete Miller an old citizen of Union suicided the 10th inst by taking morphine.

The O. R. & N. Co. are making preparations to run trains to Meacham by the first of August.

The man who recently fell from a train at Blalock fracturing his skull is doing well and will soon be out.

The south part of Grande Ronde [illegible] of High Valley were blessed with a bountiful rain on the 10th inst, the first shower since early in May. It will help the crops materially.

Western Oregon

Major Pinkeney superintendent of the [illegible] service on this coast is visiting this city on an inspection tour. He will also arrange [illegible] crews for next winter.

Southern Oregon

Ashland *Tidings*.—[illegible] Engineer Chas F. Morris of the O. & C. R. R. informs us that railroad work is progressing fast [illegible] now along the line of extension and good progress is being made. The Grave creek tunnel is completed and the long tunnel at Cow creek will be finished, it is believed, by the 20th of August. The grading between these two points will be completed before that time and the roadbed will be all ready, or the laying of the track so fast that the grade will be able to keep the track layers steadily at work from that time until the heavy cutting in the Siskiyou division is encountered. The company have on hand all the iron required and Mr. Morris thinks the track will reach Ashland sometime in December. Hundreds of men are already at work this side the Grave creek tunnel and the other graders will be moved southward as soon as their work between the two long tunnels is ended. The crossing of Rogue river will be an expensive piece of work and will require a large amount of timber. Mr Morris says the company have not yet determined whether they will have any of the smaller tunnels in the Siskiyou excavated by contract or will do the work themselves.

Washington Territory

Waitsburg has only one saloon since the $500 license law went into effect.

The residence of J. C. Bowen at Cottonwood was burned lately. Loss $800.

The contract for the erection of the Sisters new school at Olympia has been let for $3[illegible].

C. H. Warner has been elected a member of the territorial legislature from Whitman county.

Three inmates of the county jail at Cheney escaped by climbing on a shed and over the fence.

The store of Davenport, Thompson & Co. sold under execution at Cheney was bid in by Portland creditors.

Shaw & Adams have issued the first number of the *Kittitas Localizer* at Ellensburg. D. J. Schnebly is the editor.

Leitch's warehouse at Leitchville was burned on the 4th inst. Loss about $4000, including agricultural implements burned.

On the 8th inst Jesse Bishop and Mrs. S. W. Cook at Palouse City quarreled about some land. Mrs Cook drew a revolver and fired at Bishop without effect. She was bound over in the sum of $1000.

Peter Jack a Siwash gambler won 200 horses and three squaws at the recent Indian horse-racing match near the Idaho line. [illegible] are cheap at present among the Indians and can be obtained for $3 or $4 such as they are.

There were entered and cleared in the district of Puget Sound at the custom house for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, 1314 vessels, aggregate tonnage 814,062. Of this number 2[illegible] vessels were coastwise 379,147 tons, leaving 1026 vessels that entered and cleared foreign with a tonnage of 441,815 tons.

Ellensburg *Localizer*: We saw a little sample of what is said to be genuine anthracite coal. Upon inquiring we learned that the discovery was made by Wm. Packwood, that it is located on the west slope of the Cascade mountains in the Packwood pass and the vein is 18 to 25 feet wide and many acres in extent. We believe this is the first discovery of that particular kind of coal in the territory.

La Conner *Mail*: The drought of the present season is a matter of no little consequence and is clearly observable in the most favored localities throughout [illegible]. The grain and hay crops are very light and in some up and [illegible] localities farmers are apprehensive that they will scarcely get their seed back. On the flats it is not of course so bad but still the effect is very perceptible as the early sown grain is heading out before it has reached its usual growth and if the rain does not come soon the falling off in the yield will be considerable.

The Trade of the Pacific Northwest.

San Francisco Grocer

It is evident the trade of Oregon and Washington which has to a considerable extent been enjoyed by our merchants can be held only by a most obstinate competition with the merchants of Chicago and St Louis and possibly with those of other large eastern cities. In these days of rapid transit and easy communication, trade belongs to no particular city by right of geographical position. The fact that San Francisco is the important center of trade on the Pacific coast, and has peculiar advantages for supplying a few articles, is not sufficient guarantee that this northern trade will not be diverted to other markets. Already the merchants of Chicago have their attention directed to this field. During the past week we were favored with a call from a member of the firm of M. D. Wells & Co. one of the largest manufacturing boot and shoe houses in the United States. They have for many years enjoyed a large trade as far west as Salt Lake City and Ogden and now propose at the opening of the rail route to enter into active competition from that point through to Portland and Puget Sound. From Mr Wells we learn that the large dry goods houses of Marshall Field & Co and J. V. Farwell & Co. also have representatives at Walla Walla awaiting the opening of the road.

A Kind Reminder

Springfield Republican

New Orleans newspapers are so wrought up by proceedings in the Gaines case as to talk about federal courts laying hands on the state sovereign. The prevailing sovereign in this country, neighbor, is Uncle Sam and a little examination of the history of the operation of his courts will greatly discourage violent opposition to them.

—"I'm happy to say *Dr. Benson's Skin Cure has cured my Eczema of the scalp of four years standing.*" Jno A. Andrews Att'y, at Law Ashton, Ill. $1 at druggists. Endorsed by physicians.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

SATURDAY July 14.

Matters to-day have been very quiet with nothing of interest to report other than the taking of the Br iron bark [illegible], 799 tons for flour and salmon to Liverpool or London at 63s 9d. This again clears the river of disengaged iron tonnage.

The produce markets are extremely quiet and values show no quotable changes.

Wires were working badly all day and telegraphic business is [illegible] somewhat.

A little deal in mining stocks is telegraphed up from San Francisco to-day. A sale [illegible] private 1000 shares Hale & Norcross at [illegible]. [illegible] are well known here especially in military circles.

Receipts for past 48 hours have been 7 ctls wheat 724 bbls flour 500 ctls oats 3000 lbs millstuff 15,406 lbs wool 2 [illegible] hides 13 bxs butter 3664 doz eggs 81 bxs fruit 360 bbls lime 15 [illegible] hay. Also 450 bbls flour 128,061 lbs wool 5417 lbs hides from the eastern section.

Shipments of salmon per Queen of the Pacific were as follows: Warren (Cathlamet) 400; Astoria Packing Co. 400; West Coast Packing Co 2000; Cutting Packing Co 241; Aberdeen Packing Co. 1676; Union Packing Co 127; Eureka Packing Co 900. Total [illegible] cases.

The State of California brought 18 hf 120 bbls 53 sks 23 bxs 27 kgs sugar 4 cs 3 hf 4 bbls 130 kgs syrup 171 pkgs tea 535 bxs candles 202 sks beans 693 bxs soap 12 sks [illegible] salt 85 sks rice 53 kgs 5 bbls pickles, 2108 cs canned goods 14 cs jug jam 4 cs 34 sks coffee 45 [illegible] meal 50 cs paste 50 kgs 10 bbls vinegar 7 bbls 1 cak 10 bxs prunes 25 bxs currants 34 pkgs spice 146 tins matches 6 sks sago 1 sk tapioca, 40 pkgs fish 208 bxs soda and sal 5 crates 12 cs starch 10 sks 2 bbls nuts, 2 cs cream tartar 20 cs washing powder 10 cs baking powder 8 cs extract 10 bxs crackers 21 cs axle grease 50 cs yeast powder 1 bx cocoanut, 14 cs honey 10 cs split peas 99 cs sauce 1 pkg raisins 2 cs lard 2 crates 3 tcs hams 2 cs beef 2 tcs shoulders 2 bbls 20 cs butter 13 cs cheese 1198 sks ground barley 92 cls rope, 2 bls bags 6 bls flour sacks 257 kgs nails 50 sks coal 100 bbls plaster 65 bbls cement 8 cs cigars 52 pkgs tobacco. For Astoria she had 15 sks feed 1 bl hops 30 sks bark [illegible] sks malt 90 pigs lead 1 cs cigars 1 pkg tobacco 2 sks shoulders 2 bxs butter 2 cs beef 1 c hams 2 cs lard 30 bxs crackers 52 cs canned goods 1 cs 1 sk coffee 3 bls 1 bbl meal 6 pkgs spice 9 pkgs fish 8 hf 4 bbls sugar 4 kgs syrup 1 pkg tea 135 bxs soap 27 sks beans 100 sks salt.

The Portland brought 180 [illegible] trunks, 13 cks crockery 32 bxs 37 bbls glassware 11 cks earthenware 167 bdls paper, 1 cs varnish 4 bbls linseed oil 36 cs lard oil 35 cs castor oil 16 cedar logs 25 lbs excelsior 5 bbls 1 cs 5 kgs syrup 453 pkgs mill machinery 1 warehouse separator 32 pkgs hay press 28 pkgs wool press 203 pcs sewing machines. For Astoria etc she had 50 cs bitters 90 cks of beer 2 bbls porter 2 bbls ale 2 chsts tea 2 bxs crackers 12 hf 4 bbls sugar 40 cs coal oil [illegible] mats 38 sks rice 2 cs fish 10 cs canned goods 1 cs spice 1 bx butter 1 cs bacon 2 cs candy 10 sks wheat 2 sks meal 125 sks bran 100 bbls lime 463 bls hay 954 sks ground barley 1 cs paint 23 bbls varnish 78 bdls, 24 demijohns 48,000 brick 13 cks crockery 6 cks earthenware 4 cks 80 barrels, 139 cs glassware.

The Oregon took out 224 sks (40,685 lbs) valley wool, 503 sks (164,580 lbs) E. O. wool 140 sheepskins, 106 dry hides 2 bls deer skins 1 elk hide 9 cs [illegible] 1 cs blankets 1 bl flannels 2 cs tassels 7 pkgs barrel heads 4,200 ft ash lumber 3,000 ft maple lumber 1000 cs salmon 190,000 laths, $16,121 treasure.

SHIPPING NOTES

The ship Portland Lloyds 1242 tons sailed from Montevideo May 22 for this port.

Two large ships load coal at Baltimore for San Francisco at $6.

The Emma T. Crowell salmon laden crossed out Friday evening.

The Br bk Martha Fisher 816 tons comes to this port from Australia.

The Portland discharges at foot of B street and will load lumber at Knappton for San Francisco.

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK July 14.—(Special)—Business continues slow but probably not slower than usual in July which is proverbially one of the dullest months of the year. There is nevertheless, a better feeling among merchants, who appear to be confident in the belief that the autumn season will show a marked improvement upon the spring. There certainly seems to be solid ground for their belief. There are in the country all elements of prosperity and wealth in soil and in mines. These furnish the basis of all our commerce and industries. That crops will be ample is assured, while the mines are contributing their usual quota to the nation's wealth. The only thing that offers to menace the business interests is the silver inflation. The time when the government must force its silver on an unwilling people is shortened by every month that the compulsory coinage law is in force. This means a disturbance in values to the amount of 15 per cent, an element of salvation no business man can afford to lose sight of.

In California merchandise there has been some movement in a few articles. Yellow mustard seed has been sold to the extent of 1600 bags at 3c a month ago and now at 3½@4c. Hides are more active with sales of 4900 lbs at 20½c, 4000 kips at 20c both sixty days. Wool dull; sales of 16,000 lbs spring private. Borax quiet and held at 11¾c for concentrated and 12¾c for refined. Quicksilver slow but firm at [illegible]. Crude oils quiet. Hops firmer with better demand owing to a London advance.

NEW YORK FREIGHTS

NEW YORK July 14.—(Special)—Business at the wharves of California vessels is very quiet and there is not much progress made. The [illegible] F Sawyer is the loading vessel and will be finished in a few days. The Landseer will probably be the next and will sail about the 25th. Freights to Portland are also dull, especially as no ship is in berth. At other ports business is also very quiet. The John T. Berry is loading at Philadelphia but is not doing much. There is no vessel loading at Boston. Railroad freights at Boston are fairly active.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

SAN FRANCISCO July 14.

Weather thick, wind light southwest.

Receipts—Wheat 7900 ctls flour 5000 qr sks oats 600 ctls potatoes 4000 sks eggs 15,000 dozen.

Freights—Quiet but firm.

Chartered—Br sh Carisbrook Castle 1415 tons from 53s to Liverpool 55s 6d to Cork U K 60s 6d to continent. The schr Excelsior will load lumber on the Sound for Australia.

Wheat—Firmer. No 1 white $1 67½ asked $1 65 bid. No 1 white, seller the year $1 55½@1 57. August $1 60.

Flour—Quiet, steady at former quotations.

Barley—Feed. Market is firm and prices are against buyers 92½@95c; choice brewing old, $1 10@1 15. Market for futures is higher. The demand is good. No 1 feed seller the year, 89½@89¾c, buyer the season $1 01@1 01¼. December 93c.

Oats—$1 50@1 90 according to quality. Market is weak and tendency lower. No 1 seller the year, $1 44 bid.

Potatoes—Best qualities 70c@$1. Market quiet with prices against sellers.

Grain Bags—No change in prices; demand is light.

Hides—Dry usual selections. Market is a little firmer but no change to note in quotations.

Tallow—Market easier at 8@8½c. Market is unfavorably affected by receipts from Australia.

Salmon—Irregular. Some brands of Columbia river obtainable at $1 27½, others held at $1 37½.

Wool—Eastern Oregon choice steady with a fair amount of business doing. Quotations unchanged. Poor qualities neglected and difficult of sale.

Eggs—Unaltered.

Butter—Firm and tending up.

CALIFORNIA GRAIN STOCKS

The produce exchange statement shows stock of old grain on hand, July 1 as follows: Wheat, 48,000 tons; oats 615; rye 400; flour 77,000 bbls; barley 41,254 tons; corn 2675; beans 2750.

The grain exchange statement puts stocks at: Of wheat 50,000 tons; barley 38,560.

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, July 14.

Wheat—Quiet.

Flour—Quiet and weak.

Wool—Steady.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET

BOSTON July 14.

Wool.—The wool market is steady with a good demand. Ohio and Pennsylvania 36@40c, Michigan 34@35c, combing and delaine 38@45c, unwashed [illegible], California 22@30c, pulled 25@44c.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO July 14.

All August deliveries are higher.

Wheat—$1 01⅛.

Pork—$13 50.

Lard—$8 45.

Ribs—$7 02½.

Short ribs $7 25.

[illegible] FOREIGN MARKETS REPORT

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON July 14.

Floating cargoes—Firmer.

Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Firmer.

QUOTATIONS GOOD CARGOES AMERICAN WHEAT

Red winter per 480 lbs off coast—43s 6d.

Red winter No 2 per 480 lbs off coast, prompt shipment 45s 6d.

California standard No 1 per 500 lbs just shipped or promptly to be shipped 46s 6d.

California standard No 2 per 500 lbs, just shipped or promptly to be shipped 44s 6d.

No 2 spring off coast, 42s 6d.

(Quotations understood to be midway between iron and wooden ships.)

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.

Spot market—Quiet and steady.

Fair average red winter per ctl 8s 9d.

Quantities on passage to continent—460,000 qrs.

California No 1 standard, per ctl, 8s 11d.

Weather—Showery.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, July 14.

Spot market Unaltered.

INCIDENTAL REMARKS.

To-day's nearest sale value in Liverpool of Oregon wheat prompt shipment to U. K. per iron vessel, per quarter of 500 lbs, C. I. F., nominal.

Miss F A Wright S F — Wm H Elliott San Fran
N C Hawks, San Fran. — Billy Braden Creedmore

I had Salt Rheum for 13 years. Four packages of [illegible] *Skin Cure entirely cured me.*—F. F [illegible] Merced Cal. $1 at druggists.

short, $4 50. Good, [illegible] to [illegible] lower; documentary [illegible]
U. S. Bonds—3s, 103¾; 4½s, 101¼; 4s 112¾ [illegible] 118¾.
London July 13.—Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce 50 7-16.
Consols—99 13-16 money 100 1-16.

Yelled from the breast, squeezed from the bottle
Stomach's will a' [illegible]
Baby hallelujah all that night.
H[illegible] bumping heads in awful fright.
Don't deny, twas there with Victoria
Night was hideous without Castoria;
When colic left, for peaceful slumber
All said their prayers and slept [illegible]

[illegible] VAN NESS PILLS cure [illegible]

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